

Corbett, Harvard, Makes 30-Yard Run First Period - No Score

BOSTON & EASTERN
CERTIFICATE DELAYS
STIR UP CRITICISMS

Railroad Commissioner Bishop Declares He's Studying Situation, in Answer to an Attack by Mr. Guild.

HAS RIGHT PURPOSE

Attorney Baxter for the Proposed Railroad Assents a Narrow Gauge Merger Would Be Fought.

George W. Bishop of the railroad commission declares today that he is making a thorough study of the conditions along the North Shore and in Essex county. When he has formed his conclusions he says he will act in accordance with the best interests of the communities which the proposed Boston & Eastern railway intends to serve.

This is his answer to an inquiry as to what he had to say regarding an editorial by former Governor Guild in the Commercial Bulletin and accusing two members of the railroad commission of holding up the certificate of expediency which the Legislature had voted the Boston & Eastern Railway Company.

Mr. Guild's editorial says:

"This is not an accusation.

"No obstacle apparently stood in the way of starting this work last summer.

Chairman Walter Perley Hall of the railroad commission voted that it should start. To the utter amazement of the public Commissioner Clinton White and Commissioner George W. Bishop voted that it should not start and refused to issue the legal certificate in accordance with the action of the Legislature and the Governor, in spite of the previous declaration of the same commission that such a road is a public necessity. They gave no valid reason for their action. They resorted to subterfuge.

"Now that election is over the cat is out of the bag.

"The distant suburbs have won their case. The whole mass of public opinion is behind them, but work on the new lines has not been commenced, thanks to Clinton White and George W. Bishop. It is too late for the Morgan monopoly to prevent rapid electric transit with Essex county. It is not too late, thanks to Clinton White and George W. Bishop, for the Morgan merger to appropriate for itself the results of the enterprise and energy of a young and promising competitor.

"The monopoly, by its demand for this new electric charter, eats its own words, admits that its legislative agents didn't tell the truth, admits that a swift electric service for Essex is indeed a public necessity, admits that it will be profitable, admits that a new tunnel under the harbor ought to be built. It asks, however, that the men who originated this enterprise be deprived of the fruits of their labors and that the tunnel's outlet be not a central point on Postoffice square, but the monopoly's own station.

The Boston & Eastern interests, through their chief counsel, Charles S. Baxter, declare that they have good cause to apply to the supreme court for a writ of mandamus compelling the issuance of the desired certificate. Failing in this they say they will apply to the Legislature for a charter and that both of these actions may be taken if the railroad commission is persistent in its position.

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Position of Commissioner for Lynn Water Works Brings Out Candidates



J. JOHN HOOPER.

SIXTY-SEVEN ENTER
FOR LYNN ELECTION
UNDER NEW CHARTER

LYNN, Mass.—Residents of this city are showing keen interest in the campaign of the 67 candidates who will compete next Tuesday for the five municipal offices and for positions on the school board at the first preliminary election to be held under the provisions of the new "commission" charter.

Two candidates will be chosen for each position and will be voted on at the final election, Dec. 13.

Every evening the candidates may be seen holding rallies at street corners and other public places or before gatherings of voters in halls and private homes. The enthusiasm runs higher this year than at any municipal campaign for years.

In the mayoral contest former Mayor Henry W. Eastham and William P. Connerly, who was the Democratic candidate for mayor at several elections, are said to have large followings. The latter is strong in West Lynn. James E. Rich, the present mayor, has lost some of his former support, it is said, by opposing the Boston & Eastern railroad project.

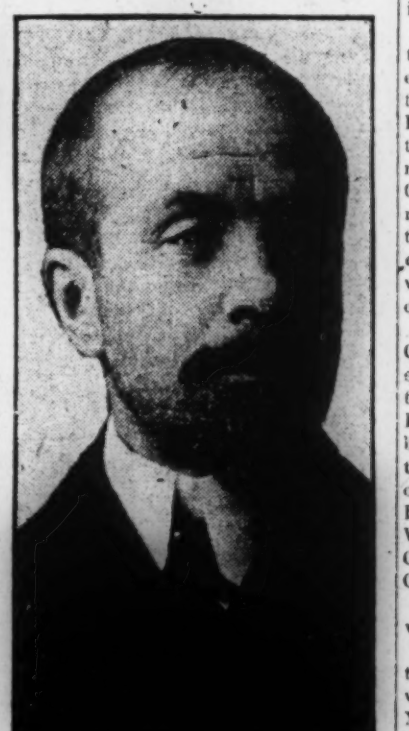
Attorney James E. Odlin is regarded as strong in ward 3. Dr. Charles D. S. Lovell has been putting in some hard campaigning work and is looked upon by many as a formidable competitor.

Because of the proposed building of a new municipal filtration plant much interest is being shown in the contest for commissioner of water and water works.

Former Councilman J. John Hooper, who led the Walden pond dam investigation several years ago and who has made a special study of filtration, is a candidate for the position. His independence of party organizations and advocacy of publicity in municipal affairs as a member of the old council appears to have won for him the support

(Continued on Page Six, Column One.)

President of National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education



JAMES P. MUNROE

TROLLEYS TO HELP
THE EARLY HOLIDAY
SHOPPING CAMPAIGN

Consumers League Soon to Post Notices in Electric Cars of Various Lines Throughout the State.

POST CARDS USED

Organization Also Proposes to Present a Play and Use Other Methods of Appeal to the People.

Notices will soon be posted in electric cars throughout the state by the Massachusetts Consumers League asking people to do their holiday shopping early in the season, early in the week and early in the day.

These notices will be only one of the methods to be used in the campaign for earlier shopping this year. Many post cards are being sent out, both in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, calling attention to the greatly increased work of the girls behind the counter and the boy messengers at this season.

A play, "Shadowed Stars," is in preparation and will be given one or more performances before invited audiences. It was written by Mary Louise MacMillan for the Consumers' League of Cincinnati and deals with this subject. The performances will probably take place during the first week in December.

In past years the league has secured the closing of Boston's stores in the evenings through the holiday rush, but owing to the unwillingness of three stores to come into the agreement, it is said, this has not been done for the last two years. However, it is hoped to secure the closing of stores except on Saturdays.

Three "don'ts" are printed on some of the league's pamphlets bearing on this subject. They are: "Don't shop after 5 o'clock." "Don't shop on Saturday afternoons." "Don't leave your holiday shopping until the week before Christmas."

The Consumers League of Massachusetts has been established for the purpose of educating the purchasing public to recognize its responsibility for industrial abuses, and its power for reducing them. Its definite object is to increase the demand for goods made and sold under right conditions.

Various other interests have taken up the campaign for early holiday shopping. At the salesmanship schools, both public and private, it is said that there is

(Continued on Page Six, Column Four.)

BOSTON MAN HEADS
SOCIETY TO PROMOTE
INDUSTRIAL STUDY

James P. Munroe, executive director of the Boston 1915 movement, was elected president of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education at the final meeting of the convention this afternoon at the Boston public library. Fred A. Geier, president of the Cincinnati Milling Machinery Company, of Cincinnati, O., was elected vice-president and Frederic B. Pratt of the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected treasurer. The secretary will be chosen by the board of managers after its organization some time in December.

The class of 1910 directors, whose terms expired, were reelected with the exception of three, whose places were taken by Prof. Charles R. Richards of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., the retiring president, Howell Cheney of Cheney Bros., South Manchester, Conn., and Charles H. Winslow, expert of the bureau of commerce and labor, Washington, D. C. The other members of the class of 1913 of the board of managers who were reelected today from the class of 1910 are:

Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation, New York; V. Everett May, chairman of the board of trustees, Teachers College, New York; Frederick P. Fish, chairman of the state board of education; Frank Duffy, secretary-treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. Lincoln Filene of William Filene's Sons, and George N. Carman, director of the Lewis Institute, Chicago.

Five aspects of industrial education were treated at the closing session. The social, economic, the community's, the employer's and labor's points of view were discussed respectively by James P. Munroe, treasurer of the Munroe Felt & Paper Company, who was presiding officer;

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

LEADS THE BLUE

FRED J. DALY '11.
Yale varsity football team.

CRIMSON'S CAPTAIN

LOTHROP WITHINGTON, JR., '11.
Harvard varsity football team.BILL IS FILED ASKING
LEGISLATURE TO END
STATE HEALTH BOARD

A bill to abolish the state board of health and to establish in its place a health commission, to consist of three persons, has been filed for presentation to the Legislature.

The petitioner for the legislation is Frank E. Holt of Lynn, a member of this year's Legislature, but who was defeated for reelection.

The bill is the outcome of a controversy between the city of Lynn and the state board of health over the installation of a purification plant in Lynn for the city's water supply. The city wished to install a mechanical filtration plant and the state board withheld its consent on the ground that the expense of other cities with such plants was unsatisfactory.

Under the terms of the bill as filed, the Governor would be required, within 60 days after its passage, to appoint three persons to be members of a commission on public health; the chairman to receive an annual salary of \$6000, and each of the other members \$5500.

The commission is to have supervision of the inland waters and water supply of the commonwealth with reference to their purity and supervision of the sewerage and drainage of the cities and towns.

CIVIC ASSOCIATION
ON CANDIDACIES

Malden's Civic Association has voted to endorse candidates for the various city offices and to take an active part in the municipal campaign each year, and the executive committee of that body has been instructed to call a meeting early next week for the members of the association to vote upon the candidates recommended by the executive committee and to endorse candidates for all city offices.

Former Mayor George Louis Richards has been chosen president to succeed W. J. Holbs, who declined reelection. The other officers are: Vice-presidents, John G. Chandler and Capt. Lyman H. Richards; secretary, William H. Wing; treasurer, G. A. Ricker; executive committee, William H. Winslow, Edwin Hawbridge, Ernest S. Butler, E. H. Hosford and Frank M. Sawtell.

SALEM CROSSINGS
ABOLITION PLANS

SALEM, Mass.—George W. R. Harriman, consulting engineer for the city, has gone thoroughly into the question of the abolition of dangerous crossings. He has evolved several plans which he will explain in detail, with illustrations, before a combined meeting of the Board of Trade, Merchants Association and the Civic League at the Ames Memorial hall Tuesday evening.

The most radical feature of Mr. Harriman's plans is the contemplation of a subway through the center of the city at a point some distance south of the present tunnel of the Boston & Maine railroad. The city council has a committee at work and the B. & M. also has a plan.

EXPECT WOMEN'S
HATS TAKEN OFF
AT NEXT CONCERT

"We feel sure that our patrons will comply with the regulation requiring the removal of women's head coverings in places of amusement," said Louis H. Mudgett, manager of Symphony hall, today, when asked about the effect of Mayor Fitzgerald's letter to him.

"It was too much to expect that all the ladies would comply with the request until it was understood that the rule was to be enforced," he added.

"For some time we have had trouble because many were willing to remove their hats and wanted the rest to do so, yet a portion of the ladies in the audience were unwilling to comply with what has long been known to be the wishes of the management."

"The cards distributed to the patrons at the Friday concert, calling attention to the fact that the rule is to be enforced, will be used this evening, and placards will also be used."

"We agree with Mayor Fitzgerald that the time has come when the regulation for the removal of women's head coverings must be observed by all the ladies in the audience, and we feel sure that there will be such an observance when the attitude of the management is understood."

TEST BLOWS OUT
GUN BREECH-LOCK

WASHINGTON—The blowing out of the breech-lock of a five-inch gun at the proving grounds at Indian Head on the Potomac river today cost the lives of four men: Lieut. A. G. Caffee, U. S. N., of Missouri; J. L. Brown, battery foreman; J. J. Leary, ordnance man; Nelson Jackson, battery attendant. One man was injured.

APPOINTS LETTER CARRIERS.

Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield today announced the appointment of the following three new carriers to fill vacancies caused by resignations, etc., in the Boston postal service: Patrick H. Dunlay, detailed to Somerville; Edward J. Griffin, to the Fenway office; William Dyer, to Quincy. These men were formerly senior substitute carriers.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE MEN FLY.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—Leo Stevens, piloting the balloon Cleveland, took President Shearman, Kenneth Price, Robert Starrett and George Ernest of the Williams College Aero Club on their first flight today. The balloon moved south-east.

CADETS ELECT LIEUTENANT.

At an election of the Second Corps Cadets, held at Salem Friday evening, Sergt. Edmund Cogswell was chosen second lieutenant of D company on the first ballot. For several weeks there has been a lively contest for this post.

EXCURSION RATES REDUCED.

CHICAGO—Burlington, Soo, St. Paul, and Great Western lines have reduced excursion rates to a fare and a half for round trip from Canadian northwest to Chicago in December.

WINS MARLBORO NOMINATION.

MARLBORO, Mass.—J. Henry Genson was nominated for mayor Friday night over former Mayor Henry Parsons in the Republican caucus by 16 votes, receiving 286 to 270 for his opponent.

HARVARD-YALE
MEET IN GREAT
GAME OF YEAR

CROWDS OVERFLOW BIG STANDS

SEND YOUR "WANT" AD TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee
The Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OF ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....
CUT ON THIS LINE

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out. The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

IT WILL BE RUN FREE ONE WEEK ON THE CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement on this blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

The Christian Science Monitor is read in every city in America.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

SETTLERS MAKING GREAT DEMAND FOR QUEENSLAND FARMS

(Special to The Monitor.)
BRISBANE, Queensland.—The demand for land in this state continues and in order to meet with the demands made not only by immigrants from other countries, but from sons of farmers already working farms in the state, over 4,500,000 acres are being resumed and made ready for settlement. The demand for land has never been more keen than it is at the present moment, in addition to which the agricultural affairs generally in the state are reported to be in a most satisfactory condition, the wool clip especially being excellent.

John Darling, a South Australian merchant, who has been visiting this state, declared quite recently that he considered it to be a great country, rich in possibilities. The people, he considered, were keen, and he had noticed a bustling note all over the state. He declared that "the reign of prosperity throughout the commonwealth is apparent there, in a marked degree. The people are energetic, and in town and country there is great activity." The run on the railway from Cairns to Kuranda, which line is supposed to have cost \$500,000 a mile, he describes as "one of entrancing beauty." The port of Brisbane, he considers will eventually be of great importance.

GRAND TRUNK HAS NOT GIVEN OUT CITY'S LOCATION

EDMONTON, Alta.—It appears that the attempt of speculators to boom the town site of Ft. George on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, from which point it is expected the branch to Vancouver will be built, is a little premature, as it has been announced that the railway company has not finally decided as to the exact location of the town site at that point. The general desire for investment at favorable points along the line of the new transcontinental has led to the undue exploitation of lands which the railway has not yet reached, and concerning which it has made no definite statement.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON—"The Speckled Band."
CASTLE SQUARE—"Gone With the Wind."
GLOBE—"The Family."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Wearing of the Green."
HOLLIS—"The Private Secretary."
R. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
NAFETIC—"The Chocolate Soldier."
PARK—"Seven Days."
HUBERT—"Sethers and Marlowe in 'Macbeth'."
TREMONT—"The Fortune Hunter."

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
SATURDAY, matinee, p. m.—"Barber of Seville," evening, 7:45—"Aida."

NEW YORK
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
RELAXO—"The Concert."
BROADWAY—"Judy Forget."
CASINO—"He Came From Milwaukee."
CIRCLE—"Cameo Kirby."
COMEDY—"The Cub."
CRITERION—"The Commuters."
EMPIRE—"The Importance of Being Earnest."
GAIETY—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
GARRICK—"Raffles."
GLOBE—"The Bachelor Belles."
HACKETT—"Mother."
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudeville.
HIPPODROME—"Spectacles."
HUDSON—"Nob's Widow."
KEITH & PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville.
KNICKBOCKER—"The Scarlet Pimpernel."
LIBERTY—"The Country Boy."
LYCEUM—"The Importance of Being Earnest."
LYRIC—"Madame Troubadour."
MAJESTIC—"The Blue Bird."
MANHATTAN—"Hans, the Flute Player."
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"The Gamblers."
METROPOLITAN—Grand opera, Saturday matinee, "Madame Butterfly."
NEW—Reperitoire, "The Merry Wives of Windsor," Saturday matinee, "Sister Beatrice," and "Don," Saturday night, "Naziya," and "Mr. Freddy and the Countess."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Madame Sherry."
NEW YORK—"The Dollar Princess."
REPUBLIC—"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm."
WALLACK'S—"Getting a Polish."
WEHERS—"Alma, Where Do You Live."
WEST END—"A Gentleman From Mississippi."

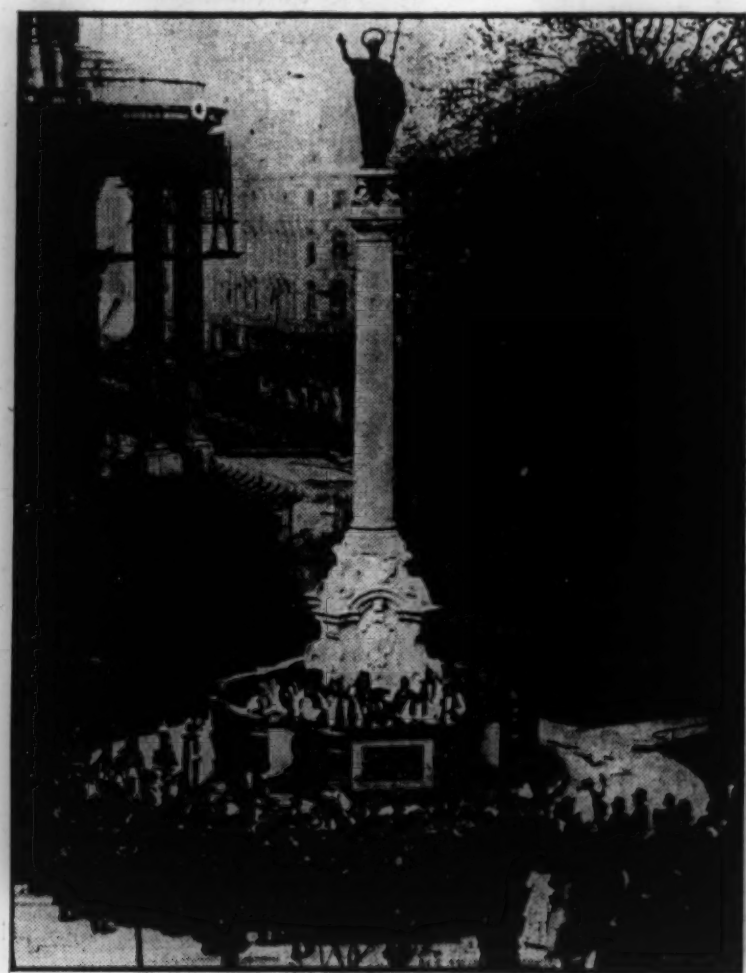
CHICAGO
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
AUDITORIUM—Grand opera, Monday, "Aida," Tuesday, "Louise."
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"The Spendthrift."
COLONIAL—"Our Miss Gibbs."
GARRICK—"The Chocolate Soldier."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The City."
HOLLIS—"Your Humble Servant."
LYRIC—Robert Mantell in reperitoire.
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
MAYKICKERS—"Way Down East."
OLYMPIC—"The Aviator."
POWERS—"The Commuters."

NEW PAUL'S CROSS IS DEDICATED

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)
LONDON.—The dedication of the new Paul's cross, to which reference has already been made in this paper, was performed by the bishop of London recently, and was witnessed by the lord mayor and sheriffs, and a considerable number of privileged persons who assembled inside the railings, while a large crowd stood without. The new Paul's cross has been placed in the northeast corner of St. Paul's churchyard, under the shadow of the cathedral, near the spot where the old Paul's cross stood for nearly five centuries. It consists of a stone column 52 feet high, surmounted by a bronze figure of St. Paul with one hand uplifted in the attitude of preaching, while the other holds a cross. A raised platform enclosed by a balustrade, which can be used as an open-air pulpit, encircles the column, on the base of which has been placed the following inscription:

"On this spot of ground stood of old 'Paul's cross,' whereat, amid such scenes of good and evil as make up human affairs, the conscience of church and nation through five centuries found public utterance. The first record of it is in 1191 A. D. It was rebuilt by Bishop Kemp in 1449, and was finally removed by order of the Long Parliament in 1643. This cross was re-elected in its present form under the will of H. C. Richards to recall and to renew the ancient memories."

The unveiling ceremony was quickly accomplished. The bishop pulled a cord and the drapery which had been left at the top of the column fluttered to the ground, disclosing the figure of the apostle. The bishop then delivered a short address in which he reminded the spectators that for many centuries every great event in the history of England was more or less connected with Paul's cross. There the papal bulls were promulgated, and there the authority of the pope was finally denounced. It was at Paul's cross that Luther's Bibles were burned, and it was from Paul's cross that Coverdale's Bible was sent forth among the people. From there, also, Latimer launched his thunder against the vices of London. Thus, when the Long Parliament caused Paul's cross to be effaced, it did away with one of the most interesting memorials in England. Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Richards, this memorial was now restored, and he hoped very much that outdoor services would once more be held there.



(Photograph copyrighted by the Daily Graphic. Used by permission.)
THE NEW PAUL'S CROSS.
In the northeast corner of St. Paul's churchyard.

among the people. From there, also, Latimer launched his thunder against the vices of London. Thus, when the Long Parliament caused Paul's cross to be effaced, it did away with one of the most interesting memorials in England. Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Richards, this memorial was now restored, and he hoped very much that outdoor services would once more be held there.

GOVERNMENT WILL REPLACE WINDOWS BROKEN BY PEOPLE

(Special to The Monitor.)
MEXICO CITY.—The replacing by the Mexican government of the plate glass windows broken on the premises of Americans during the recent disturbances, showing thereby the disposition of the Mexican authorities to do the right thing for the sake of harmony between the two peoples, has had a decidedly mollifying effect, and the situation is much improved. Although acute, it never was a menacing one, since the mob was never a representative one, being made up largely by people from the lower classes, who joined in with a student movement begun as a protest against the Rock Springs (Tex.) affair.

The attack on El Imparcial, a strong pro-government newspaper, showed the tendency to opposition to the existing order. It was part and parcel of the "anti-revolutionist" propaganda of last summer, started by the opponents of President Diaz.

Quiet prevails in Mexico City. Affairs are being handled, the press dispatches say, diplomatically by the state departments of the two countries, so that a normal condition will doubtless be restored almost immediately.

With regard to the flag episode, the hope is expressed by Americans in Mexico that the Washington authorities will maintain a firm attitude, in the interest of all Americans living in Mexico, and for that matter, in all Latin-American countries, lest national prestige be lost and American residents be exposed to indignities in future.

J. B. BURY TO BE NEXT LECTURER

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON.—J. B. Bury, regius professor of modern history in the University of Cambridge, has been appointed Romanes lectures for 1911 by the vice-chancellor of the University of Oxford. It will be recalled that Mr. Roosevelt was the last lecturer. The emolument is £25.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO NARROWLY AVERT CONFLICT

Young Turks Chastise Albanian Notables and Four Thousand Refugees Flee to Island Kingdom—M. Jukanovich May Be Next Prime Minister.

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON.—In view of the reopening of the Montenegrin Parliament in the near future, an interesting reference to the condition of affairs in the country has been published in the Morning Post by their special correspondent in Montenegro. Although, he points out, Montenegro has been transformed from a principality into a kingdom, King Nicholas has not made the mistake of changing his mode of life. He has carefully told his people that the honor which has been conferred upon him by Europe is just as much theirs as his, and that, in spite of his having become king, he remains, and will always remain, their old and well-beloved "Lord" or "Gospodar." The King one day asked an old friend in the course of a conversation what he thought of the new royal crown. "Your majesty lacks one thing," he said in reply, "a kingdom."

As it is situated at present, Montenegro is too small for a modern kingdom, but the Morning Post correspondent points out, if to Montenegro were added the Sanjak of Novi Bazar, by which it is separated from Serbia, it might deserve the name of a kingdom. The opinion is firmly held by some of the politicians in Montenegro that at least some of the great powers would willingly increase the size of the area ruled by the new made King. "Deprived," the correspondent continues, "of the cradle of his race by the Austrian annexation of the Herzegovina, whence the Petrovich family came, mulcted of the full advantage derivable from the port of Antivari by the Austrian force at Spizza, he deserves, it is argued in Montenegro, territorial compensation elsewhere, and this can only be obtained at the expense of or with the consent of Turkey." He further points out that it is not generally known that, at the beginning of the month, Montenegro was on the verge of going to war with Turkey. The behavior of the Young Turks in chastising certain Albanian notables, and committing other excesses,

had made a considerable impression in Montenegro, and it was considered that the most popular thing that King Nicholas could have done would have been to lead his people against the Turks. He was prevented, however, from doing this by the fact that such action could only be successful if he were free from attack from the north, that is to say, from the Austrians in the Herzegovina. Owing to the action of the Young Turks, some 4000 Albanians, orthodox, Roman Catholic, and Mohammedan, had taken refuge in Montenegro, and instead of going to war, the wiser course was adopted of despatching a message to the Turkish commander in North Albania, urging him to permit the refugees to return in safety and go unpunished. The request was refused, and King Nicholas forthwith opened a subscription for the maintenance of the 4000 refugees, each of whom is still in receipt of two coronas (42 cents) a day.

In Montenegro itself things have, in the meantime, not been entirely devoid of certain difficulties. Having held office since April, 1907, the Tomonovich cabinet resigned, owing to the desire of the crown prince that Monsieur Martonovich, minister of war, should retire. The latter was quite willing to agree to the proposal, provided that his successor was a man who would adopt the same policy as himself. The Tomonovich cabinet was then reconstituted as follows: General Giurovich, who agreed entirely with the policy of his predecessor, was appointed minister of war. Monsieur Jorgovitch, a competent financier, was appointed minister of war. Monsieur Marks Jukanovich, the speaker of the Chamber, and the most powerful politician in the country, becoming minister of the interior. This latter gentleman will, in all probability, be the next prime minister.

With regard to the actual celebrations in connection with the jubilee, that fact that a British man-of-war was not present at Antivari has created a strong impression on King Nicholas, in addition to which the British representative is

BERLIN NOTES

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)
BERLIN.—At the early hour of 7 the Anhalter station presented a busy scene, and the crimson carpet on the platform denoted that royal travelers were expected. Soon after 7 the Kaiser and Kaiserin, with their daughter, made their appearance, followed by Prince and Princess August, Prince Eitel and Prince Joachim, all of whom had motored over from Potsdam, and must have risen long before 6 o'clock. The crown prince, wearing guard's uniform, and the princess in a dark red traveling costume arrived with their suites immediately afterwards, and the farewell greetings were long and hearty. The Kaiserin, who has the three little sons of the crown prince under her own special charge at the new palace, has promised her daughter-in-law to send long accounts of their progress.

Their imperial highnesses took ship to Genoa, the vessel chosen being the Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer Prinz Ludwig. The captain's cabin with bed and bathroom adjoining are occupied by the princess, her husband putting up with a single cabin near, just large enough to take bed, table, wardrobe and two chairs. All the state rooms are left as they were by the imperial occupants' own desire. They are comfortably furnished and in very good taste, but the report that luxurious furniture has been sent for the voyage from the Marble palace is a mere fiction. The pictures of the Kaiser and the Kaiserin adorn the walls of the cabin and the princess has her own deck chair and a few trifles

she fancies, otherwise all is the property of the company. The young couple are traveling under the title of Count and Countess Ravensberg, and wish their incognito to be preserved as far as possible. They intend to take their meals in the passengers' cabin, should they be unmolested by too curious gazes. The Lloyd company has been obliged to refuse many tempting offers from wealthy parvenus to make the trip out to Ceylon. One very eager person, it is said, begged the company to find room for him in any berth, for the trifling of 50,000 marks.

The Prinz Ludwig expects to reach Colombo on the twentieth; after a three weeks' stay at Ceylon the princess will return to Berlin and the prince proceed to Bombay on board the German cruiser Gneisenau. After two months spent in India, during which he will be afforded every possible opportunity of studying the country in all its phases and aspects, the prince proceeds to Siam, where he will spend three days, to China and Japan, returning home via Siberia about the middle of May. Five days are set aside for Hongkong and the same number for Kiau Chau, where the Germans will welcome their future sovereign with great rejoicings.

This is the first tour of the world ever made by a German crown prince and it will be followed with great interest by all Germans from a political and business point alike. The reputation of the Hohenzollerns could not well be in better hands, for Crown Prince Wilhelm is one of the most unassuming and amiable men in existence and beloved by all who know him.

CHINA IS URGED TO SEIZE MACAO WITHOUT DELAY

NEW YORK.—The Herald's Hongkong correspondent says: The Batavian Chinese urge the Viceroy of Canton to adopt immediate measures to obtain the retrocession of the island of Macao from Portugal before it is too late, believing that China will regret it if she waits until Portugal settles the dispute.

The Portuguese communities in Hongkong and Macao cabled to Lisbon requesting that religious work in Macao be permitted to continue.

For more than a year negotiations have been in progress between China and Portugal respecting the ownership of the dependencies of the city of Macao, on an island of the same name at the mouth of the Canton river.

China holds that all the dependencies of the city of Macao have been occupied illegally by the Portuguese and that the only concession ever made was to the town of Macao. She insists that the rest of the territory be evacuated by Portugal.

U. S. NAVAL MEN PILGRIM GUESTS

LONDON.—The Pilgrims Society gave a luncheon on Friday in honor of the officers of the third division of the American Atlantic fleet now at Gravesend.

Vice-Admiral Sir Hedworth Lampton presided and had Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, commander of the visiting battleships, at his right. Both admirals made speeches.

Others of the hosts were Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour, Vice-Admiral Richard G. Kinnahan, Rear Admiral F. C. D. Sturdee, Sir Francis S. Powell, Lord Ellenborough, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert S. Baden-Powell.

YEMEN GOVERNOR TOURS PROVINCE

ADEN.—General Muhammad Ali Pasha, the Governor of Yemen, is engaged in a tour through the province. Starting from Sana, the seat of government, he has paid a visit to the port of Hodeida, and will probably call, among other places, at Taex. This is the first time that a Governor of Yemen has made each a tour and there is every reason to hope that benefits will accrue to the province as a result of it.

about to leave Cettinje for another post, and it is hoped that a successor will be appointed and that the post will not be left vacant for years as was the case prior to the outbreak of the Balkan crisis in 1908.

SHOE AND LEATHER FAIR LARGEST YET HELD IN LONDON

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON.—For 16 years a shoe and leather fair—a business market, and not an exhibition, as the promoters are desirous of making it clear—has been held in London, and each succeeding year it has grown in popularity and importance. Its object is not so much to offer a display of finished articles that might attract the general public, as to provide a meeting-place where the tanner, the manufacturer, the merchant, and the retail distributor can examine and discuss the various products, inventions and improvements which affect their industry. This year's fair, which is the largest that has yet been held, was opened at the Royal Agricultural hall under the auspices of the Shoe and Leather Record and with the support of all the leading firms in this country. There is a great variety of exhibits showing every process in the manufacture of boots and shoes from the prepared hide to the finished article. There is an elaborate installation of machinery, and it is satisfactory to note that 90 per cent of it is made in this country by British labor and under British patents. If the samples exhibited foreshadow the coming fashions in boots and shoes, the old style of the broad, round toe is evidently returning into vogue. An interesting novelty is an arrangement of patent automatic detachable shoe ornaments, by means of which a lady may alter the appearance of her shoes in half a dozen different ways at very little expense.

The exhibition is to remain open for one week.

**THE LIFE OF
Mary Baker Eddy**
By Sibel Wilbur.
THIS well known biography of Mrs. Eddy may now be purchased at reading rooms throughout the field or direct from the publishers. Beautifully bound in cloth. Especially appropriate for a gift. \$3.00 per copy. Special Edition, deLuxe, \$6.00.
CONCORD PUBLISHING CO.
250 Huntington Avenue,
Boston, Mass.

Anniversary Invitations
ENGRAVED OR PRINTED
WARD'S
For All Occasions.
27 Franklin St., Boston.

MANY SETTLERS FOR AUSTRALIA

(Special to The Monitor.)
PERTH, Western Australia.—The steady flow of immigrants into the state continues, and arrangements are being made for the reception of 2000 settlers before the close of the present year, and this number does not include such immigrants as are coming to settle on the land without government assistance.

Use Pure Olive Oil

If you've been using poor oil make the acquaintance of pure oil and discover the difference in taste, appearance and results.

CHRIS OLIVE OIL

is the pure, golden oil made from selected French olives and imported in the original bottle. Chris is the choice of chef and connoisseurs for delicious salad dressing.
Send 10 cents for a trial bottle and "The Chris Book of Salads," which contains 75 of the latest salad recipes. Where dealers cannot supply Chris, order direct.
C. G. EULER, U. S. Agent for Australia, Chris, Grasse, France.
Dept. M., 18 Platt Street, New York.

HUNTER, HARDWARE
SIXTY SUMMER ST.
**Thanksgiving
Cutlery**
A special selection of high-grade carvers in stag, ivory, and pearl handles. Fruit knives, orange knives, and pickers, cut crabs, etc.
J. B. HUNTER & CO.
60 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON.

**Chinese
Ginger**
In stone pots in grass and covered with glass. The quality is superior. The ginger is from the best of the Chinese. The ginger is from the best of the Chinese. The ginger is from the best of the Chinese.
WALTER M. HATCHER & CO.
43 and 45 Summer St.

The Monitor ON SATURDAY

Is Now Running
**Two Pages for
The Boys and Girls**
In Which Appear

The Busyville Bees
comical illustrations by Fildes
Tricks with a story in verse by M. L. Baum, embodying information about flowers in a very delightful manner.

**A Trip Around the
World**
In Pictures and Sketches along an interesting Route is another continuation of the series. Join the party now and get much profit in a geographical way.

Junior Philatelist
A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this entertaining pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

The Camera Contest
is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

**Poems, Puzzles and
Short Stories**
are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

WE DO ADDRESSING
In Large or Small Quantities, by Typewriter or by Hand. **PAULE PRINTING**
CO., 221 High St., Boston, Mass.

ALBERT LEA CLAIMS CITY LEADERSHIP IN MINNESOTA SECTION

Municipality Has Five Railroads, Paved Streets, Its Own Waterworks and Numerous Other Features.

STANDS ON PLATEAU

ALBERT LEA, Minn.—With its numerous substantial business blocks, its paved and well-lighted streets, its busy factories, its numerous wholesale houses, and its five railroads radiating in every direction, Albert Lea claims the distinction of being the leading city of southern Minnesota.

Its business section has paved streets and wide cement and stone walks. It owns its own waterworks system, supplied with pure artesian water, and a complete sewerage system; it has a gas plant, a central hot water system and a modern electric light and power plant; there is a fine city hall, an efficient fire department, public baths, Carnegie library, two colleges, a complete public school system, many churches of different denominations, a federal post-office building, a court house, substantial business and mercantile houses and modern hotels.

The city is built on a plateau between beautiful Fountain lake on the north and Lake Albert Lea on the south. A boulevard extends around the shore of Fountain lake and is much used for automobilism and driving. An amusement pavilion has recently been erected at the foot of Newton street on Fountain lake. Natural groves and shade trees are abundant in the residence section of the city, along the shores of the lake and in the surrounding country.

Albert Lea is particularly fortunate in its transportation facilities. Five important railways center here—the Rock Island, the Minneapolis & St. Louis, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Iowa Central and the Illinois Central. Two of these roads have branch lines running out of the city. About 32 passenger trains arrive and depart each day over the various lines.

Albert Lea is the county seat of Freeborn county, the banner dairy county of the state of Minnesota. Butter and its by-products in this county bring the farmers an income of approximately \$1,500,000 annually. The town is so near the Iowa state line that it draws much trade from northern Iowa, which is a rich agricultural district. The Business Men's League of Albert Lea is active in all civic and commercial enterprises and public improvements.

BOSTON CHAPTER, S. A. R., TO DISCUSS LIFE IN COLONIES

To Begin Talk on "The Eve of the Revolution" Topics at Its One Hundred and Seventeenth Meeting.

Boston chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, will hold its one hundred and seventeenth meeting at Young's hotel this evening at 8 o'clock.

The subject for the evening will be "Life in the Colonies in 1763," the first of the series of topics in "The Eve of the Revolution" which is to occupy the attention of the chapter this winter.

Brief addresses will be made by Frederic Gilbert Bauer, president, and Edward Jones Cox, vice-president, and a discussion will be opened by Bert E. Holland, Edward Willard Howe, and Charles Payson Loring.

"Military night," Dec. 17, the French and Indian wars will be under discussion; "The Regulation of Trade" is the topic for Jan. 21; "Taxation Without Representation" Feb. 11; March 17 comes the annual dinner; "Foregleams of the Struggle" is the subject for April 13, and the last topic of the series, "Preparations for the Conflict," will be discussed May 20.

NEW YORK MONEY OUTLOOK BETTER

NEW YORK—Complete statistics issued by clearing house of New York City national banks, under recent call of comptroller of currency show total cash holdings of \$255,332,200, a decrease of \$44,782,600 from Sept. 1; loans, \$835,472,600, a decrease of \$57,415,200; gross deposits, \$1,314,705,100, a decrease of \$39,339,900; net profits, \$170,934,700, an increase of \$1,640,200; cash holdings decreased \$2,909,900, contrasted with figures of November, 1909, while loans are up \$14,647,700; gross deposits increased \$24,508,600, and net profits are larger by \$14,978,500.

Decrease in loans since previous statement under comptroller's call is explained by the fact that there has been liquidation on the stock exchange, borrowing by speculators and corporations abroad, and a setback in commercial activities. Now that demand for currency in connection with the movement of the crops has subsided, money is beginning to return to banks. Bank officials say they expect an improvement in the monetary situation from now on.

BOSTON L CONTINUES ITS CAMPAIGN IN THE BEHALF OF PATRONS

The Boston Elevated Railway's illustrated advertisements that have been running for seven weeks in the papers of metropolitan Boston are now completed and in reduced size are being put into pamphlet, that 100,000 may be printed for general circulation, says today's Boston News Bureau.

Inquiry having arisen as to the object of this campaign of publicity, the News Bureau goes on to say that it is entirely educational, because for the most part, the users of the Boston elevated are in ignorance of the scope of the system and the necessity for its harmonious development.

It is safe to say that the majority of the people in metropolitan Boston have never been over all the elevated and subway rails of this great system, nor could 5 per cent of them locate the terminals of the system.

The commuter on the Boston & Albany rails, or the Boston & Maine or New Haven, knows the road pretty generally from its terminal in Boston to pretty much all its other termini. But the Boston Elevated has no head terminal. A Cambridge man traveling every day to his business in Boston knows only the demands of Cambridge for rapid transit and has little conception of the millions that have been put into an elevated to Forest Hills, says the News Bureau.

He may never have traveled through the Washington street subway or endeavored to get between the North and South railroad stations over the elevated structure, and he probably has no conception of the elevated structure through Charlestown and now planned for Malden.

Holding that the people are the real legislators, the Boston Elevated management says that it desires to educate the users of its lines and the voters of metropolitan Boston to the unity of the whole Elevated system and to the unity of the people's interests with the interest of the company. What has been done is to show the expansion; the growth of construction expenditures and the growth of population.

The Boston elevated railway operates one of the best traction systems in the world. It has been said. It operates it with the highest grade of employees, the highest standard of safety to the public, and it pays the heaviest taxes of any similar corporation in the world. In conclusion the article says:

"The success of rapid transit in Boston is bound up in the value of its stock. If the corporation can gather up its reserves, solidify its management and extend its leases and franchises, it will have a basis for an improvement in its shares and for the strengthening of its credit from which another era of expansion may be opened.

"But if eras of expansion are to be opened before the shrews of credits are strengthened the public and the company will both suffer. This is all there is to the campaign of publicity."

PROHIBITION IN MEXICAN STATE NOW AGITATED

Magistrates of Supreme Tribunal of Justice of Colima Ask Approval of a Proposed Law.

MEXICO CITY—The magistrates of the supreme tribunal of justice of the state of Colima have taken the liquor question to the Legislature of the state. In an initiative the magistrates declare that alcoholism has caused enormous commercial, industrial, social and political damage among all classes of society and urges upon the state congress the deliberation and approval of the proposed law which follows in part:

"Congress hereby declares that the sale and importation of intoxicating beverages constitutes an illegal traffic, contrary to the physical, intellectual and moral perfection of the people.

"Infraction of this law, on the part of either sellers or consumers, will incur the following penalties, viz.: Confiscation of the beverages imported or sold, and a fine equal to three times the value of the articles, which fine in no case be less than five pesos.

"Dealers in alcohol for industrial purposes shall mix with it such substances which, in the discretion of the executive on expert advice, shall render it unfit for use as a beverage.

"The present law shall take effect July 1, 1911, it being prohibited meanwhile to issue new licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors."

PLAN TO RECLAIM 300,000 ACRES

PEORIA, Ill.—One of the largest engineering surveys ever accomplished in this state was finished recently in the Kaskaskia valley, in southwestern Illinois, preparatory to devising plans for the drainage of the entire district, along the river from New Athens to Chester.

As a result of this investigation the reclamation of 300,000 acres of the finest kind of land is probable, contingent upon the acceptance of the report by the international improvement commission of Illinois under whose auspices the work was undertaken. The report just completed will be presented to the Governor in December.

For
Monday

Tremont St.
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
Near West

For
Monday

Sixth Great November Sale Suits, Dresses, Waists and Coats

Included in this sale are Chandler & Co.'s best manufacturer's models, also HUNDREDS OF NEW GARMENTS made up new for this occasion, and never shown before—the very latest and best styles—all the choice cloths of the season—the full range of colors—all sizes and variety, ensuring a choice for every figure.

84 Dresses and Costumes

Values 38.00 45.00 58.00 65.00 and 75.00

All Marked 25.00 35.00 and 45.00

18 different styles in all the afternoon and evening shades

The dresses are all new. Some are in the hands of the makers even as this advertisement is being written. WHY WERE THEY SOLD SO CHEAP? WHY WERE THEY SOLD UNDER PRICE AT ALL? For only one reason.

This great operator on fine dresses runs his business in manufacturing full, up to a certain time in the fall; the first of November his entire shop, with its hundreds of operators, designers, cutters, etc., go onto the making of linen, batiste, foulard, and other summer dresses, and whatever is in his show rooms, or in the process of manufacture, or in materials of the fall and winter dresses and costumes, is closed out in total.

Chandler & Co. announce a most interesting Purchase and Sale of Imported Millinery

French Pattern Hats

Among these models are hats from Virot, Paul Poirer, Georgette, Louison and Marie Guy, which cost to import anywhere from \$50.00 and \$75.00, to \$125.00.

Now Priced 25.00 to 50.00

Reproductions in Dress, Semi-Dress and Street Hats, including English Round Hats, Georgette Sailors, French Toques, Turbans and new models in Tyrolienne Hats, the conservative values being 18.00, 25.00, up to 30.00.

Now Priced 10.00 and 15.00

16-Button
20-Button

White Glace Gloves

Chandler & Co. announce a Three Days' Sale beginning Monday, of Long White Glace Gloves, 16 and 20-button—an entire importation just as they were received from the glove factory in Grenoble, France. Both lengths will be sold at the same price.

Values
3.00
and
3.50

1.95

15,000 Absolutely Pure Linen

Handkerchiefs

Direct from Belfast, Ireland

At About Half Price

These handkerchiefs come from the manufacturer at about half price. His strict inspection enables Chandler & Co. to buy handkerchiefs in which an occasional heavy thread appears at this discount, together with the over runs left after filling his orders for Christmas, 1910.

Women's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs
Val. 10c & 12½c each. Price 6 for 35c

Women's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs
Values 15c & 20c each. Price 6 for 50c

Women's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs
Value 25c. Price 6 for 65c

Men's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs
Values 20c and 25c. Price 6 for 75c

Men's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs
Value 35c each. Price 6 for 1.00

Men's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs
Value 37½c each. Price 6 for 1.50

A GREAT PURCHASE OF THOUSANDS OF YARDS OF HIGH GRADE SILK AT ABOUT HALF PRICE enables a manufacturer of silk petticoats to produce garments at the lowest price in his history. He in turn sells them all to Chandler & Co. at such a price that they are enabled to offer

Over 1000 Silk Petticoats

Including Taffeta Silk—Messaline Silk—Black and White Stripe Silk—Persian Trimmed Soft Silks and Kayser Glove Jersey Silk

All Petticoats on which the regular prices would be \$2.95 and 3.95 All Petticoats on which the regular prices would be \$8.50 to \$12.00 will be sold at 4.95 and 6.95

This will be Chandler & Co.'s greatest Silk Petticoat Sale of the fall season.

There are more than 500 Chiffon Taffeta Petticoats in the tailored and semi-tailored styles—black skirts for every style of suit or dress, more than 150 beautiful Messaline Petticoats, all with silk underlay and in the fine shades, such as the navys, grays, greens, browns, black and white, etc., Petticoats with flounces trimmed in Persian effects and Silk Jersey Top Petticoats made in the new semi-fitted styles with messaline ruffles and silk underlays—White Petticoats and many other styles.

Dress Trimmings

Emb. net Band in pink, green and gold
Pink and gold emb. net Gallons
Self emb. net Band, outlined in gold
Gold thread Band
Blue and gold emb. Band

Value
2.00
and
2.25

1.25

Rose color emb. and beaded Band
White net Band in Persian colorings
Black net Band in ecru cracquelé figure
Gold tinsel figured Band
White net Band, emb. in silver thread
Black beaded net Band in cashmere and silver

Value
4.00
to
6.50

2.95

Navy blue chiffon emb. Band
Persian tissue emb. Insertion
Blue emb. Net Band, cashmere colorings
White satin bead Band with pastel emb.
Black beaded Band outlined in silver thread

Value
3.50
to
5.00

2.00

Silver mesh Band, emb. in metal ribbon and silver cloth
Dull gold and Persian color waist Festoon
White net Band, gold tracery
Emb. net waist Festoon in pastel shades

Value
5.50
to
8.50

3.95

COMFORT BAGS FOR SAILOR MEN

Preparations are being made for the dinner to be given by the Sailors Haven, 46 Water street, Charlestown, on Dec. 25. Comfort bags will be presented to the sailors. Last year a comfort bag or other present was given to each of the 700 men who sat down to dinner. The management ask people all over the country to make comfort bags for the sailors.

FLOUR TO THE ORIENT.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Nearly 100,000 barrels of flour were shipped from Seattle and Tacoma to the Orient during October. A feature of the month's shipments of flour from Puget sound was the amount of breadstuffs sent to Japan, which has for many months been a poor customer for American flour. Ten thousand barrels of flour were shipped to Yokohama and 3000 barrels of flour were shipped to Moji.

RIDING MOUNTAIN RESERVE IS OPEN TO BORDER MILLS

WINNIPEG, Man.—A. Knechtel, of the forestry branch of the interior department, Ottawa, is in Winnipeg in connection with what will be, to lumbermen in Manitoba, a rather important move. "I am here," said Mr. Knechtel, last evening, "to confer with R. H. Campbell, superintendent of forestry, in regard to allowing border mills to enter the Riding

mountain forest reserve. Heretofore mills have been excluded from the reserve, but now it is the intention of the branch to allow a few to locate in the interior.

"The policy, previously followed, of keeping the mills out, has had the effect of over-lumbering the borders of the reserve, while in the interior there remains much over-matured timber. The mills will locate upon tracts which the department desires to have lumbered, and will be placed where the forest ranger directs.

"The stipulation will be made, according to forestry principles, that the mills are to pick all the dead timber from the tract suitable for being turned into lumber, and they are to cut only such green trees as are marked by the forest ranger."

PROMOTION FOR ENGINEER.
NORTH YAKIMA, Wash.—J. S. Conway, until a few weeks ago head engineer for the Tieton project in the reclamation service, has been chosen chief engineer of the new lighthouse bureau at \$4000 a year.

BOSTON MAN HEADS SOCIETY TO PROMOTE INDUSTRIAL STUDY

(Continued from Page One.)

Prof. T. N. Carver of Harvard University, Elizabeth B. Butler of the Bureau of Social Research, New York; Howell Cheney of Cheney Bros., South Manchester, Conn., and Charles H. Winslow, expert, bureau of labor, Washington, D. C.

"The human factor is the most important in the industrial prosperity of any country," declared Professor Carver, who spoke on "The Economic Significance of Industrial Education."

He gave as examples to back up his assertion, Scotland and New England, which have grown wealthy in the midst of poor natural resources by reason of the superior efficiency of their labor. And, on the other hand, Spain and Southern Italy, which have grown poor in the midst of rich surroundings by reason of the inferiority of the human factor.

Miss Elizabeth B. Butler of the Bureau of Research, New York city, speaking on the subject, "Industrial Education and the Community," pointed out a number of causes of social disintegration. "Better wages," she said, "are necessary for the reduction of the misery due to poverty. But this increase must find a point of leverage in increased industrial efficiency on the part of the worker."

"The Social Meaning of Industrial Education" was the subject of the address by James P. Munroe. "Germany, which 40 years ago was a poor country," said Mr. Munroe, "depending mainly on agriculture, has made herself today the great industrial center of Europe. This change has been brought about by industrial education."

"Changes will come in the United States when the people begin to realize the importance of this form of education, which will then have a tremendous effect on the regulations between the employer and employees."

Howell Cheney of South Manchester, Conn., said that "the social necessity for industrial training is more strongly impelling us toward a reorganization of our present system of education than is any economic demand."

Charles H. Winslow, representative of the American Federation of Labor, assured the convention that organized labor was thoroughly in sympathy with the movement for increased facilities for industrial training.

MEXICAN TROOPS SENT TO QUELL AN ANTI-DIAZ REVOLT

MEXICO CITY—Troops were sent to Puebla on Friday to quell the anti-revolutionists where according to the statements of passengers arriving here, 100 persons, including the chief of police, were slain.

The trouble followed an attempt by the police to break up an anti-revolution meeting. A bomb was thrown from one of the windows in the midst of the policemen and rurales.

The other casualties occurred in the course of fighting which took place in the streets. So far as known, there were no Americans slain.

The seventeenth battalion left here late in the day for Puebla by special train and other trains were in readiness to transport additional troops to the scene if deemed necessary.

Secretary Creel late at night authorized the statement that he had no official information as to the number that perished at Puebla, but it was true that many had been slain and that bombs and dynamite had been employed by the revolutionists.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—"A revolution in Mexico is inevitable," said Francisco I. Madero, anti-revolutionist candidate for president of Mexico, now in exile in San Antonio. "It may not break loose today, tomorrow, or next week, but it is bound to come."

"As to the Americans and other foreigners in the republic, they will not be molested by the independents, since the revolution is against the present government and there is not the least feeling against the foreigners."

FORMER BOSTONIANS MARRY. RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.—Miss Madeline Gray Swift, daughter of Rear-Admiral William Swift, formerly commandant of the Boston navy yard, and Paymaster George Percival Auld, U. S. N., also formerly stationed at Boston, were quietly married here today.

M. V. M. OFFICERS ARE PROMOTED

Promotions reported in the M. V. M. are Howard L. Rogers of Boston to be a lieutenant-colonel in the inspector-general's department, vice Colonel Roger Wolcott, retired; First Lieut. Albert L. Kendall to be captain and engineer officer in the coast artillery; Sergeant Major Arthur W. Huguley, 852 Beacon street, Boston, to be a second lieutenant, battalion quartermaster and commissary officer in the coast artillery; Calvin S. Tilam of Roslindale to be captain, Frank A. Going of Charlestown to be first lieutenant in the third company coast artillery; Edward W. Raymond to be first lieutenant and Harry M. Rugg to be second lieutenant in the second company coast artillery.

The resignations are Ensign Arthur G. Watson, naval reserves of Brockton; Captain Frank S. Wilson, coast artillery, Boston, and Second Lieut. James E. Brown, Company C, sixth M. V. M. infantry, Lowell. First Lieut. S. B. Sampson, coast artillery, Brockton, was retired.

FOLK SONGS AND DANCES GIVEN

LONDON—The Esperance Guild of Morris dancers gave a very successful entertainment at the Kensington town hall. The performance consisted of folk-songs and country dances by a large company of children and young people in somewhat idealized country garb. The little ones, some of whom did not look more than six or seven years old, took great delight in the singing games, while the youths and maidens formed a pretty picture as they went briskly through the vivacious steps of country dances, and sang old-fashioned melodies redolent of hayfields, harvest homes, and other bucolic pastimes. Miss Mary Neal, the secretary, said that the work of the Guild was part of a national awakening to set free the joy, happiness, and beauty, of which the old folksongs were the expression. The profits of the guild were all devoted to a working girls' club and a children's holiday fund.

SHIFT TEACHERS AT GIRLS SCHOOL

Herr Lemann, head of the German department at the Girls Latin school has left school temporarily and Miss Pritchard will take his place. Mrs. Clarke will substitute for Miss Pritchard.

Emily Ordway has been elected president of the Junior class. The juniors have also organized a French club, with Margaret Stuart as president and Esther Brooks as treasurer.

A club has been organized by the seniors for social purposes under the name of the Comitia Filiarum. Helen Vincent has been elected president, and Louise Tingley treasurer. The club meets in the Assembly hall on the second Friday in every month. A short entertainment is given, followed by dancing and refreshments.

FIRST SQUADRON TO ELECT MAJOR

Adjutant-General Prigham has called a meeting of the line officers of the first squadron cavalry, M. V. M. for Monday evening, in the South armory, to elect a major to command the squadron to succeed Maj. William A. Perrins of Jamaica Plain, retired.

Lieut.-Col. Frank T. Hitchcock of the inspector-general's department and Capt. Charles A. Schmitz of Jamaica Plain, the commanding officer of troop D and senior captain, are the candidates.

PRESIDENT SEES NAVAL BASE SITE

ON BOARD THE TENNESSEE AT SEA, via Wireless to Key West, Fla.—President Taft inspected the proposed naval base at Guantanamo today and remained in the harbor long enough to receive visits from the officers of the cruiser Montana.

The President is still undecided whether to land at Charleston or Hampton roads. He will address the meeting of the Virginia Teachers Association in Richmond on Wednesday.

NEWS OF WRECKED STEAMERS

SELKIRK, Man.—Part of the crew of the missing steamer Wolverine, of the Northern Fish Company, reached here today. The vessel was wrecked at Swamp Harbor, Nov. 3, after breaking her wheel. The Mikado was wrecked nearby and part of her crew also came in today. Relief expeditions are being sent to aid those left behind.

KANSAS CITY (KAN.) PROGRESS UNDER PROHIBITION TOLD

Business Men Publish Facts Showing Increase Under No License in Population, Values and Building.

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—Business men of this municipality have been aroused by reports during the recent campaign to make Missouri a prohibition state that this city has suffered a decline in growth and business since the enforcement of prohibition and that improvement has stopped.

They have made public in a long statement facts in refutation.

This statement shows the population to have increased since the 1900 census from 57,559 to 82,331; the actual valuation has grown since March 1, 1906, from \$67,866,810 to \$84,226,170; the bank deposits, from July 1, 1906, to Jan. 1, 1910, from \$10,500,000 to \$17,235,531.

The amount expended for street improvements already completed since April 1, 1906, not including those contracted for, has been \$968,021. Since 1907 Kansas City, Kan., has expended on her parks and boulevards \$295,713.

The amount of mail hauled has increased 131.3 per cent in four years and in doubling the size and facilities of the postoffice the government is spending \$165,000. A site has been discussed for a new city hall and \$200,000 appropriated, and contracts will soon be let.

Building permits issued in the past 17 months numbered 2236, representing improvements valued at \$1,665,529. In July, 1906, the city waterworks were owned by outsiders. Now the city operates its own waterworks at a profit, having spent in the past 18 months \$1,100,000 purchasing waterworks and \$900,000 improving them.

During the past four years rents have increased 50 per cent and there is not a building for rent on the principal street that is not in request.

CANADA IS RICH IN IRON DEPOSITS

It is now known positively that iron ores abound in practically every province of Canada, says Cassers Magazine. Only eight iron mines are in operation, and only one of these producing as much as 100,000 tons of ore in a year, it is true; but active preparations are being made in the eastern provinces for exploiting the recently proved deposits of ore on a large scale.

At present the chief Canadian blast furnaces draw most of their ore from Belle Isle, in Conception bay, near St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Newfoundland is very rich in iron ores, and nearly 1,000,000 tons are mined annually, most of which is used in Canada. But enormous and rich reserves of hematite ore have been found in New Brunswick, within easy distance of large coal fields.

Deposits of huge quantity and high quality have also been proved in Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia in the east, and in Vancouver and British Columbia in the west.

Recent investigations conducted by the department of mines, together with private prospecting, inspire the hope that Canada is as rich in iron and steel making materials as the United States.

STANDARD OIL MAKES BIG LOANS

NEW YORK—The Standard Oil Company has been loaning money heavily in the last three months, according to well informed brokers in Wall street. They estimate that upward of \$50,000,000 has been loaned by the corporation in the open market on 41me, in that period, most of it in the last six weeks.

In many cases, it is said, this money has been loaned 4 per cent under the ruling rates.

The Standard Oil Company has been a heavy lender of funds in Wall street for many years, but the fact that it has so much money to loan at present is looked upon as confirmatory of the general impression that it has not been engaged in the recent movement to advance prices in the stock market.

NEW YORK STORE RECORD RENTAL

NEW YORK—A new high record value in store leases in this city was established Friday.

F. M. Andrews of the Greeley Square Hotel Company announced that the ground store on the Thirty-fourth Street corner of the new hotel, which is to occupy the entire easterly side of Broadway between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, had been leased from the plans to the United Drug Company of Boston, Lewis A. Liggett, president, for 21 years at \$110,000 a year.

It is virtually double the price that has been asked for high-class ground floor stores in the choicest retail districts of Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue. The store will contain about 5500 square feet, so that the renting value averages \$2 per square foot.

WOMEN ATTEND MASONS' MEETING

TAUNTON, Mass.—At the annual installation last night by Charles H. Titus lodge, A. F. & A. M., more than 200 women were present.

Frederic L. Putnam, grand lecturer, conducted the installation and was assisted by Alvin E. Pease, P. M., as marshal.

LIBERAL CAMPAIGN OPENED BY PREMIER AGAINST THE PEERS

LONDON—Premier Asquith opened the radical campaign in a speech at a luncheon of the National Liberal Club today. He announced no new policies.

The government, Mr. Asquith said, was determined to bring an end at once and for all time to the present system under which Liberal legislation did not have a fair chance, and to confine the second chamber to subordinate functions appropriate to such a body. The Liberals were fighting for fair play, for progressive legislation, and the complete establishment of a representative government.

Regarding the recent activity of the lords in the matters of reforming themselves, the premier said that the reason for this was clearly apparent as the Tories could not face another election with the incubus of the House of Lords on their backs.

The 116 suffragettes who were arrested yesterday during their attempt to force an audience with Premier Asquith, were discharged in the Bow Street Police court today.

When they were arraigned today the attorney for the crown announced that Home Secretary Churchill had decided on the ground of public policy that no benefit would be gained by proceeding with the prosecution.

Among the number were Miss Grace Johnston of Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss Anna Mostin of Reno, Nev.

SMALLEST HOUSE IN PARIS LOCATED

The smallest house in Paris is said to be situated in the curious Rue de la Bucherie, which formerly was devoted to the sale of firewood and wooden buoys, says the London Globe.

The house in question is No. 37. Crushed under a high roof, this little place is only one story, and contains two small windows.

It dates from the end of the sixteenth century, and makes a singular contrast with the high buildings which surround it. One of these was for a long time the studio of the celebrated painter, Gustave Courbet, and there he is supposed to have painted some of his principal works.

BIDS COMMANDER GILMAN WELCOME

Commander-in-Chief John E. Gilman of the G. A. R. will be given a reception and a campfire will be held in his honor at Faneuil hall this evening under the auspices of Thomas G. Stevenson Post, of Roxbury, with the cooperation of a committee representing nearly 50 Grand Army posts.

Among the invited guests are the Governor, the mayor of Boston, the department commander, Commander-in-Chief Bolton of the Sons of Veterans, Curtis Guild, Jr., John D. Long and John L. Bates.

PEOPLE'S FORUM TO HEAR MAYOR

"Shall the individual owner of property reap the sole benefit of an advance in value brought about by general conditions, or shall the community in which property is situated and which is responsible for its increased value also benefit in part?" will be discussed at the Brintree People's Forum at its second meeting tomorrow at 3:30 p. m.

The public will be admitted to Assembly hall of All Souls Episcopal church to hear an address upon this subject by Mayor Fitzgerald, who is championing the cause of the community against the individual owner.

A. F. OF L. HOME PLAN DISCUSSED

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A proposition to erect a permanent building, in which all future labor conventions may be held is being considered today by a committee as recommended in President Samuel Gompers' report, and later will be submitted to the delegates of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., the present headquarters of President Gompers, is looked upon as the logical place for the labor temple.

TOWN MEETING ON RAILROAD ROUTES

HYDE PARK, Mass.—A special town meeting for Dec. 7 has been called by the selectmen, who claim that at the hearing which voted in favor of the Sally's Rock route for the proposed Boston & Providence railway as opposed to the Providence street route, only 101 votes were cast, leaving a large majority of voters with no voice in the matter.

HARVARD AND YALE IN STRAITS

The steamships Harvard and Yale are now passing through the straits of Magellan and the first week in December should see them at Los Angeles. So far the trip has been without unusual incident. The boats, however, carry a heavy insurance, the premium amounting to over 5 per cent of \$2,000,000, their bonded debt.

FIND PETER MANITE GUILTY

WORCESTER, Mass.—Peter Manite of East Douglas, charged with slaying Charles W. Potter, a resident of Douglas, was found guilty in the second degree by a jury today.

Handsome New Women's Broadcloth Coat

With Deep Roll Persian Lamb Collar

Actually Worth 30.00 } **25.00**
Special at

This charming coat of strikingly attractive appearance and tone is admirably adapted for both street and evening wear.

Excellent tailored, with beautiful deep roll collar of Persian Lamb, and lined throughout with Skinner satin. In black only. This coat is actually worth 30.00. Priced while they last at only 25.00.

Women's New Model Chiffon Broadcloth Skirt

Specially Priced at } **12.50**

A splendid skirt with style and grace in every line, one of the most attractive we have shown this season.

Made with the new panel habit back, finished with band on the sides holding plaits, and prettily trimmed with crochet buttons. Special at 12.50 each.

Main Store, Second Floor.

Jordan Marsh Company

DECLINE IN FOOD PRICES NOT YET FOR PURCHASER

Lower Movement Is Generally Looked Upon as One of the Most Favorable Developments of Year.

The lower prices paid by the packer for meat on the hoof will not be felt by the retail purchaser for some time to come, according to the Boston News Bureau today. The retail prices are not expected by well informed people, it says, to come down immediately; prices paid by packers establish the retail selling price for some time ahead. The article continues: "Popular opinion to the contrary, notwithstanding, the packing concerns have made but normal profits right along; that is, something between 2½ per cent and 3½ per cent on gross business, whereas many of the farmers have profited immensely during the past 18 months."

"The high price of corn last year reflected itself in the high price of livestock and so on down to the consumer. Furthermore, there has been, right along, a shortage of animals due to inability or indisposition of many farmers to raise livestock."

"Before a new level of low prices is general, the high priced livestock now in the form of stored products must be consumed. Then when lower prices prevail those markets farthest away from the source of production will still be somewhat higher than points nearby."

"Manufacturers, bankers and business men in general regard the decline in prices of food products as one of the most favorable developments of the year. They are of opinion that if a general commercial industrial readjustment is to be brought about, the falling off in prices of food products will do more to facilitate the movement than anything else."

PLANS RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

VANCOUVER, Wash.—A railroad men's Y. M. C. A. is to be established in Vancouver for the benefit and convenience and relief of about 400 railroad men, who work out of this terminal of the North Bank road and Northern Pacific.

NEW JERSEY MASONS' BANQUET

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—E. C. Stokes, formerly Governor, will be a speaker at the annual banquet of the Montclair Masons, which is to be held in the Hotel Montclair Dec. 12.

Horticultural Society Holds Annual Election and Makes Appropriation

Members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society gathered at noon today in Horticultural hall for their annual meeting. The sum of \$5500 was appropriated for prizes and gratuities to be awarded at the exhibitions of 1911. A handsome display of orchids was shown by Ernest B. Dayne of Brookline.

The following officers were elected: President, Charles W. Parker; vice president, for two years, John K. M. L. Farquhar; trustees, for three years, Ernest B. Dane, John A. Pettigrew, Stephen M. Weld, Wilfrid Wheeler; nominating committee, Francis H. Appleton, Frederick W. Damon, Harry E. Fiske, Charles W. Hoitt, Josiah B. Shurtleff, Jr.

JOHN K. M. L. FARQUHAR. Newly elected vice-president of organization which promotes growing of fruit and flowers.

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NEW HOME FOR ELKS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—At a meeting of the Little Rock lodge of Elks recently plans were perfected for the erection of a \$60,000 home at Scott and Fourth streets. A member of the lodge has offered \$20,000, to be used in the erection of the home.

NAVAL ARCHITECTS AT DINNER.

NEW YORK—Two hundred and fifty members of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers closed their deliberations with a banquet at the Waldorf Astoria last night. A silver loving cup was presented to Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles.

MR. TAFT'S CIVIL SERVICE ORDER IS COMMENDED

Reform Association Approves Extension to Include Assistant Postmasters and Postal Clerks in List.

President Taft's recent action in extending the civil service to assistant postmasters and the postal clerks not hitherto classified was commended in resolutions drawn up by Dr. Charles W. Eliot and adopted at a meeting of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Association yesterday.

"The present system of appointments by political patronage results in serious evils," it was declared.

In summing up these evils the statement was made that "public officials to a great extent are appointed either for past political service or with a view to their rendering future political service to the party in power."

LET CONTRACTS FOR OIL CARRIERS

DETROIT, Mich.—Announcement was made here that contracts have been let to the American Shipbuilding Company calling for the construction of two oil carriers for the Standard Oil Company, which will eclipse in capacity any vessels of that class now on the Great lakes. The new boats will be 260 feet over all, 250 feet keel, 43 feet beam and 23 feet deep, and their combined capacity will be 1,800,000 gallons.

Dependable Groceries for Thanksgiving

New Persian Dates, 4 lbs. for. 25c
Best Puffed Figs, lb. 17c
Large Florida Oranges, ex. sweet, doz. 24c
New Mixed Nuts, lb. 18c
2 lbs. 35c
New Seeded Raisins, pkg. 9½c
Best Layer Figs, lb. 17c
Large Florida Grape Fruit, thin skin, each 8c
Fancy Tokay Grapes, basket about 7 lbs. 60c
Fancy Table Apples, doz. 30c

Cobb, Aldrich & Co.
726-728 Washington St.
EST. 1845.

ANNOUNCEMENT

WE are pleased to announce that Mrs. Ada J. Walker Blaser, who was associated with us for many years, is again with our company as superintendent in charge of our parlors. Mrs. Blaser will be pleased to meet her former customers and receive all new patrons.

MADAME MAY & CO.
HAIR GOODS.

(Only first-class materials used.)

HAIR DRESSING, MANICURING, CHIROPODY.

Specialists in Facial Cleansing.

Absolute satisfaction guaranteed.

(Established 1887).

Entire Second Floor 15 Temple Place, Boston

School for Instruction

SIXTY-SEVEN ENTER FOR LYNN ELECTION UNDER NEW CHARTER

(Continued from Page One.)

of many thoughtful people of the community.

Thomas Campbell, a member of the present water board, is running for the water commissionership. He is said to be opposed by the no-license workers of the city. Edward V. French, another candidate for this position, favors the slow-sand filtration system, which, because of its heavy cost for installation and maintenance is generally regarded with disfavor.

Benjamin F. Peach, who as the Democratic candidate for state treasurer in the recent state election carried the city against Elmer A. Stevens, the Republican nominee, is regarded with much favor for the commissionership of finance. Mr. Peach's most formidable opponent appears to be Frank A. Turnbull, who served as city councilman and alderman and has many friends.

Seventeen candidates are in the field for commissioner of public property, representing all sections of the city. The vote will be so divided at the preliminary election that politicians cannot be sure which candidates will make the best showing.

George Hershel Breed, a business man, is expected by many political prophets to be one of the two successful candidates on Tuesday.

There are also many candidates for the position of commissioner of streets. Ten in all are campaigning for this office.

George H. McPhetres, a new comer in Lynn politics, and Charles H. Ramsdell, an old line Republican who has served the city as alderman and representative at the State House, are drawing many voters to their standards. George C. Blakely is popular in the western end of the city.

Candidates are to be chosen for election to the school committee for two and one-year periods. Oliver C. Willcomb, a candidate for the two-year term, has served on the present school board for the past three years. As chairman of the committee on evening schools he is credited with many improvements in that department and has the backing of a large number of people.

Many friends are aiding the candidacies of Herbert H. Richardson and Mrs. May L. Sheldon for the long term on the school board. Mrs. Sheldon has served many years on the board and has built up a large following. Mial W. Chase appears to be a favorite for the one year term.

BOSTON NORMAL SENIOR RECEPTION

The annual reception of the senior class to the junior class at the Boston normal school took place today. Every year the graduating class gives a private entertainment for the school, which favor at a later date is returned by the new pupils.

The seniors presented this year a sketch entitled "An Afternoon in a Japanese Tea Garden." It was planned by Miss Florence R. Skinner, gymnastic instructor. Miss Rosella Bishop assisted. After the sketch there was an intermission, during which tea was served by the members of the senior class. Dancing followed.

CONSUMERS MEET AT WELLESLEY

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The Consumers League of Wellesley College will hold a social meeting this afternoon at the Zeta Alpha house. Miss Mary Wiggins, secretary of the Massachusetts Consumers League, will speak; and there will be an exhibit of Consumers League goods.

The Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, bishop of central Pennsylvania, will preach at the morning service tomorrow. At the vesper service, Mr. Bloomfield of Boston will speak. The service is under the management of the Wellesley chapter of the College Settlements Association.

GUNBOATS ARE NEARING HOME

HAMILTON, Bermuda.—The American gunboats Wheeling and Petrel sailed from here Friday for Portsmouth, N. H., their home port, after a voyage of more than 20,000 miles.

The ships left San Francisco last August and have visited Honolulu, China, Singapore, Suez and many other places on their long journey.

SPECIALS' CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

The Specials' Club of Radcliffe College, which is composed of those students who are not regularly enrolled in any of the classes has chosen the following officers for the year 1910-11: President, Miss Elizabeth Coit; vice-president, Miss Margaret Allen; secretary, Miss Frances Black; treasurer, Miss Charlotte Porter.

MOUNT HOLYOKE ALUMNAE. Boston Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association meets at the Hotel Vendome at 2 p. m. today. After a business session there will be a musicale by Clarence G. Hamilton, pianist; Albert T. Foster, violinist, and Miss Hetty Shepard Wheeler, soprano. Tea will then be served.

Somerville Clubwoman Takes a Prominent Part in Amateur Theatricals



FANNIE D. MAYNARD.
One of the 30 girls in the cast of "In and Out of School" to be presented by the Powder House Club.

Somerville's Old Powder House Club, composed of business women of that city, is making extensive preparations for its annual show, a musical comedy entitled "In and Out of Schools."

It was written by Leon Daddum and will be staged by him. There will be two performances, both at Unitarian hall, on Nov. 29 and 30.

There are 30 girls in the cast and the rehearsals for the comedy have continued over two months. Many original songs have been written for the performance, and these will be rendered by Miss Myra H. A. Marshall, Miss Lillie B. McLean, Miss Eva Richardson, Miss Ella Raymond, Miss Isabelle Porter and Miss Fannie D. Maynard.

News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

BROCKTON.

Union Thanksgiving day services will be held in the First Baptist church and the sermon will be by the Rev. Dr. J. Francis Cooper, pastor of the Central Methodist church. At Campello union services will be held in the South street Methodist church and the sermon will be by the Rev. J. E. Nyhan, assistant pastor of the South Congregational church.

The annual supper of the Brockton Cricket Club will be held in Massasoit hall Monday evening. Former Mayor John J. Whipple, president of the club, will be chairman, but District Attorney Albert F. Barker, the vice-president, will be toastmaster.

The Franklin Brotherhood will meet in the Franklin Methodist church Monday evening and discuss "The High Cost of Living."

Mrs. D. S. Whittemore was hostess Friday afternoon for the Progressive Chautauque Circle.

ABINGTON.

The Woman's Club held a meeting in Grand Army hall Friday afternoon. Mrs. Flora B. Little of Bridgewater and Superintendent of Schools J. H. De Meyer delivered addresses. It was announced that the annual musicale would be held in Standish hall, Dec. 20.

The Young People's Club of the New Jerusalem church is arranging to hold a vaudeville entertainment at Franklin hall in December.

The Rev. Charles Conklin, D. D., of Boston, will preach in the Universalist church Sunday.

The Only Club will hold a dancing party in Standish hall this evening.

ROCKLAND.

Miss Harriet L. Osborne of China will speak in the First Congregational church Sunday evening.

Mrs. Mary A. Beal will inspect Gen. Sylvanus Thayer W. R. C. at Braintree Monday evening.

Standish lodge No. 177, I. O. O. F., and kindred organizations will attend the Baptist church Sunday evening. The Rev. William Reid will deliver an address.

The Commercial Club will hold its monthly meeting and dinner in Grand Army hall Tuesday evening.

WEST BRIDGEWATER.

Harmony Club has elected: President, Miss Ida M. Alger; vice-president, Miss Evelyn B. Wade; secretary, Mrs. Addie Bunker; treasurer, Mrs. Nellie Harrington; press correspondent, Mrs. Josie Bourne.

Otis F. Kinney is building a two-story six-room cottage of colonial style at the corner of Spring and North Elm streets.

The Rev. Peter McKay of Fayville will preach in the Baptist church Sunday morning.

SALEM.

An idea can be gained of the extent of the custom of self-nomination in Salem from the fact that thus far 160 nomination papers have been taken out from the office of the city clerk for the municipal election, which is nearly four weeks distant. The law permits a charge of 10 cents each to be made for the papers.

Amusing Complications Characterize Plot of the Powder House Club Play



ETHEL HINTON MARSHALL.
Senior pupil in musical comedy. School day experiences to be given in Somerville.

The scene of the comedy is laid in a college town where a girls' seminary and a boys' college adjoin each other. The complications produced by this situation are amusing and love affairs abound.

The cast is as follows: Silas Prim, principal of the prep school, Isabelle Porter; Hal, Fannie D. Maynard; Dick, Ella Raymond; Joe, Rubina Burgess; Jack, Helen Langdon; Martha Blunt, governess of the girls' seminary, Edith Cameron; Johanna Doyle, who is working her way through college, Eva M. Richardson; Mercy Lee, Ethel M. Marshall; Mae, Lillie B. McLean; Grace, Myra H. A. Marshall; Belle, M. Louise Chandler.

TROLLEYS TO HELP THE EARLY HOLIDAY SHOPPING CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page One.)

a marked decrease in the standard of scholarship at this season.

Merchants say that the rush is wrong economically for the reason that they are often obliged to overstock, or on the other hand, if there is an unusual demand for one article they must run the risk of running out altogether without being able to get further orders executed. It is absolutely impossible to show goods properly, they say, in the hurry and crush of the holiday sales.

Frank P. Speare, educational director of the Boston Y. M. C. A., in speaking today of the movement to get people to shop early said that to delay holiday shopping is like catching the rear platform of the last car of the train for the office in the morning. Procrastination in this matter said Mr. Speare, is purely a matter of habit and by constantly calling attention to it much can be done to relieve the situation.

Late shopping for the holidays is wrong from a number of standpoints, continued Mr. Speare. Ethically it is wrong to oblige people to do very hard work under most unfavorable conditions when it is not necessary. From a mercantile point of view it is wrong for the reason that goods cannot be displayed to best advantage during a great rush and the purchaser is obliged to choose hurriedly from what is in sight, and then take not so much what he wants as what he can get.

DEDHAM.

Full term of the public schools will end Dec. 23, and the winter term will begin Jan. 3.

Men's Club of the First Congregational church will meet with George F. Williams, Chestnut street, Monday evening. Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association and a former newspaper man, will speak on "The Twentieth Century Newspaper."

The new corporation tax will give this town a large revenue from this source, amounting to several thousand dollars.

Ladies Aid Society of St. John's Methodist Episcopal church will hold a sale and cafeteria Dec. 7.

MIDDLEBORO.

Mount Carmel commandery, 417, Knights of Malta, Friday evening welcomed Grand Prelate Henry Lannin of Arlington and a number of grand officers.

Annual sale and supper of Ladies Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. was held Friday evening.

Middleboro A. A. basketball team and second team will play Bridgewater normal teams at Bridgewater this evening.

QUINCY.

Officers of Quincy lodge, B. P. O. E., will be installed Tuesday evening.

West Quincy Improvement Society will hold its annual banquet in St. Mary's hall, Dec. 9.

The Rev. A. M. Gardner of London will preach in the Bethany Congregational church, Sunday evening.

The Mens Club, St. Chrysostom, will meet in the parish house Monday evening.

EAST BRIDGEWATER.

In the Elmwood church Sunday morning there will be a Thanksgiving service, with special music.

New catch basins are being installed on Central street where the new macadam road will be built.

The annual inspection of Alfred C. Monroe W. R. C., will be held Friday evening.

HANSON.

Miss Alice M. Neal of Maiden has been elected teacher of No. 5 school in place of Miss Clara Ford, resigned.

Mr. Telfair of Brockton will conduct a special evening service in the Congregational chapel Sunday evening.

Annual inspection of Sons of Veterans Auxiliary will be held this evening by Mrs. Cora Colver of New Bedford.

PEMBROKE.

Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist church will hold a holiday sale and entertainment the first week in December.

Mrs. E. E. Hill entertained the Ladies Firemen's Auxiliary Association Friday afternoon.

Mrs. McWhinnie of Cambridge, superintendent of Baptist mission work in Alaska, will give an address in the Baptist church Sunday morning.

STOUGHTON.

Stoughton court, M. C. O. F., candidates will be initiated Dec. 1 by the degree staff of Brockton court, M. C. O. F.

Harry McCourt is drillmaster for the boy scouts.

J. W. S. Hodges, principal of Drake school, is in Maine on a week's vacation. A hockey team is being organized in this town to enter the Bay State league.

HALIFAX.

The local fire department will hold an entertainment soon in the town hall. A ball will be held in the town hall Wednesday evening.

Brookline parties have purchased the C. P. Thompson place in this town and will occupy it.

Degree work will be performed by the Halifax Grange next week.

THE STORE OF NEW MERCHANDISE GILCHRIST CO DOUBLE LEGAL STAMPS FORENOONS

This Suit Sale is interesting to the Woman or Miss who expected to pay from 20.00 to 30.00 for her Winter Suit. Here they are at **12.75**

One of the styles is exactly illustrated at the right. Every suit in the lot is fully as attractive as the pictured one.

Don't judge these suits by the selling price, but gauge their worth by regular 25.00 and 30.00 suits you have seen.

300 of these Suits came to us in a single purchase

The maker had materials on hand but no orders—and to keep his organization together accepted our cash offer, which meant an actual money loss to him.

Boston women profit by this manufacturer's loss.

The suits are made from Lymanville chevots, hard and soft mannish worsteds, serges, basket weaves and broadcloths—most of them lined with Skinner's two-season satin—32-inch coats and plaided and gored skirts.

Made in Misses' and Women's styles, in all sizes and in the most wanted colors—regular 20.00 to 30.00 models.



12.75

WINTHROP.

A Thanksgiving service will be held in St. John's Episcopal church Sunday afternoon for the children of the Sunday school. The vested boy choir will sing.

Mrs. William J. Baltzell will sing solos at the union service of the churches on Thanksgiving morning. The Rev. James F. Allen will make the address.

Deane Winthrop colony, U. O. P. F., has elected: Worthy governor, Ernest A. Walker; lieutenant governor, Miss Capitola Lindholm; secretary, H. R. Dodge; treasurer, James R. Nelson; collector, Miss Florence L. Nelson; chaplain, Miss Elsie Lindholm; sergeant-at-arms, Mrs. L. E. Everbeck; deputy sergeant-at-arms, Mrs. Jennie L. Klage; inside guard, Miss Blanche Owens; sentinel, Miss Gertrude Menchin.

WEYMOUTH.

A union Thanksgiving service will be held in the Baptist church, Wednesday evening. The Rev. R. H. Dix of the Universalist church will preach.

The Rev. John Swan of Cambridge, will conduct the service in the Baptist church Sunday.

Pupils of James Humphrey school held an entertainment Friday evening to raise funds furnish the teachers' room. It was in charge of George Bean, Miss Gertrude Moran and Miss Lottie Murphy, teachers.

Degree staff of Stendfast Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., will hold a party in Odd Fellows opera house, Monday afternoon.

EVERETT.

Inspector Ball of the state police has ordered the school committee to have new plumbing installed. The aldermen have several times passed the order for it but the council has failed to concur.

The carnival given by the Methodist church closed Friday evening. About \$400 was realized.

The Scotch people of this city will hold a gathering in Whittier hall Dec. 8. Only Scotchmen and their families have been invited to attend. President Walter Ballantyne of the Boston city council and Mayor Charles Bruce of this city will speak.

ARLINGTON.

The Rev. York A. King of this town has been elected lieutenant of the stewards from Lexington and Arlington for the missionary exposition.

Friday Social Club will hold a social Tuesday evening in the Park Avenue Congregationalist church.

All local schools will close Tuesday afternoon for Thanksgiving recess.

Sunday there will be union Thanksgiving services in the Park Avenue Congregational church, Arlington Heights, and in the First Baptist church.

WALTHAM.

City Treasurer G. B. Willard has sent a check for \$5,984.12 to the treasury department of the commonwealth in settlement of the city's account with the state for the year.

Much interest is centered in the aldermanic contest in ward 1. The candidates are Charles A. Masters, Republican; Josiah B. Hayes, Republican, and P. J. Dowd, Democrat.

MELROSE.

Max Otto von Klock of Grove street has received his papers from the United States government as consul in New England district for Ecuador and Argentina.

The superintendent of public works reports that two applications of oil can be made on the city streets at less cost than watering them. He will recommend that the aldermen make a revision of the ordinances to permit to change.

The Rev. Dr. Knight of ward 1 is a candidate for the board of aldermen. This is the first time that a clergyman has been a candidate for that office.

RANDOLPH.

A choral society organized by boys and girls of the Baptist church will assist at the evening services.

Lieut. William Palmer camp, S. V., will hold a supper and entertainment in Grand Army hall Tuesday evening.

The basketball season will open here Saturday, when the home team will play Charlestown.

Miss Katherine Shepard has resigned as assistant to Postmaster Arthur W. Alden.

HYDE PARK.

In the Methodist church Sunday afternoon a mass meeting will be held.

The MacWatters quartet of Boston will sing.

For the benefit of the New Congregational church fund a social will be held in the Fairmount avenue home of Miss Marion Wells this evening.

The Thanksgiving day church collections will be given at the Pond home.

NORWELL.

Arts and Crafts Society held a social in Fogg's hall Friday afternoon.

An entertainment will be given this evening in Fogg's hall under the management of Irving Young.

WESTWOOD.

The Rev. Pitt Dillingham of Boston will preach at the Unitarian church Sunday.

Footwear for Men

THANKSGIVING HOME-COMING

While the boys and girls are at home from school and college for the Thanksgiving recess, send them here to be fitted with what footwear they will need during the remainder of the winter. There will be evening affairs and many other occasions during the months to come that will call for special footwear. We carry in stock snowshoes, skates, Oil Moccasins, and all accessories for the winter sports.

Particular attention given to the little folk.

Jones, Peterson & Newhall Co
48-50 Temple Place, Boston
Women and Children

MR. HARRIS WINNER IN THE FOURTEENTH BY NARROW MARGIN

Judge Robert O. Harris of East Bridgewater, Republican candidate for Congress in the fourteenth district, appears to have won the election in that district by about 80 votes, on the face of the recount of ballots so far made.

The recount has been completed in all the cities and towns of the district with the exception of the town of Carver, where the votes will be recounted today.

This town cast 56 votes for Mr. Harris and 48 for his opponent, Thomas C. Thacher of Yarmouth, according to the original returns election day. A recount of this vote is not expected to affect materially the lead held by Judge Harris.

The recount of the vote for congressional candidates in Brockton was completed late Friday, Mr. Thacher making a net gain of 23 votes over Judge Harris and reducing the judge's lead to 82. In Marshfield and Plympton where the vote was also recounted Friday, there was no change in the returns as given election day.

There is still a shadow of uncertainty cast over the result of the election. Mr. Thacher has protested about 400 votes, nearly all of which were cast for Judge Harris. It is not believed by Mr. Harris' friends, however, that, even if the protest is allowed in some instances and certain votes in question are thrown out, the judge can now be defeated.

In the town of Hanson the Democrats are protesting because the Republican candidate for state Legislature in their district acted as teller and counted his own votes in that town.

At the completion of the recount in the city of Waltham Friday night John J. Mitchell, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the fourth district, was leading William H. Wilder, his Republican opponent, by 18 votes for election to Congress for the short term. Mr. Wilder still leads by a substantial majority in the contest for the regular election to the Sixty-second Congress.

A recount of the vote in Weston Monday night will complete the recount for the district.

Starts Lomasney Boom

A boom for Martin M. Lomasney of ward 8, Boston, as candidate for speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives has been launched by Thomas F. Riley of Malden, who was virtually the leader of the minority in the House last winter. Mr. Riley was chairman of the Democratic legislative campaign committee during the state campaign and as such came to know personally nearly all the Democratic representatives-elect. His support of Mr. Lomasney is considered one of the strongest personal backlogs the latter could get among the Democratic leaders.

It is not anticipated that Mr. Lomasney will be elected this year, as the Republicans are in the majority. His candidacy this year, it is thought by his friends, might place him in line for the position in another year, in the event of Democratic success at the polls.

School Board Overture

BROCKTON, Mass.—The "opposition slate" for school committee was out over the three members of the present committee who are seeking reelection at the Republican caucuses held in this city Friday night.

Another surprise was the defeat of Alderman Charles S. Bragdon for the Republican nomination for mayor by Harry C. Howard by a vote of 1171 to 809.

The successful school committee slate was composed of Barrett B. Russell, former superintendent of the public schools of Brockton, former Mayor John S. Kent and Calvin R. Barrett.

Frank L. Erskine, president of the common council, lost in the caucuses.

Liberal League Organized

An organization of local independent voters has been formed, under the name of the Liberal League, for discussion of political and economic questions of the hour.

The prime mover in the organization is W. Lathrop Meaker of Revere, who was a candidate for Congress in the seventh district against Ernest W. Roberts. The league has hired headquarters at 48 Dover street, where informal meetings are held nightly.

SALOONS CHECKED BY GOVERNMENT

BEMIDJI, Minn.—The end of all saloons in a territory comprising one sixth of the area of the state of Minnesota has been reached through the activity of Indian agents of the federal government within the past few days.

When Secretary Ballinger ruled that liquor can be barred from the territory ceded by the Indians to the United States through the treaty of 1855, he warned saloon men that the provisions of the treaty would be enforced if his agents found any cases of sales to Indians.

It is inferred now that the department is not satisfied with the conduct of the liquor men, for the railroads have been instructed to receive no more shipments consigned to this territory. Other Indian treaties, with the same provisions in regard to the sale of liquor, cover six sevenths of the territory of Minnesota, including all of Minneapolis and the West Side in St. Paul.

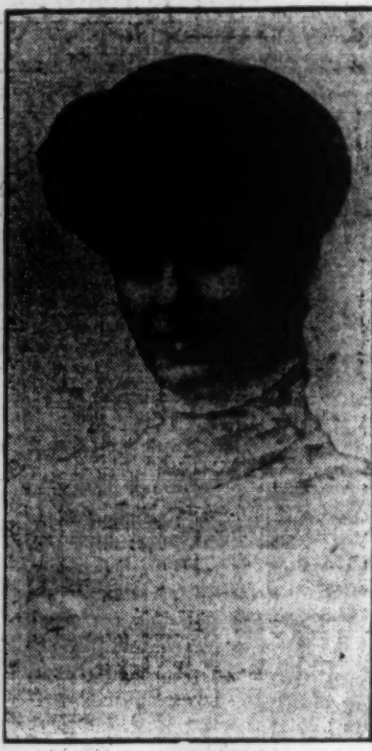
STOPS RUNNING HORSE.

Patrolman John P. M. Wolfe, on duty at the crossing at Court and Sudbury streets, stopped a running horse belonging to Charles J. Spiller of 5 Pitts street late Friday.

DORCHESTER ATHENA CLUB TO PRESENT COMIC OPERA AS ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT



MISS MARION LILL PEIRCE.



MISS EMILY TALBOT.

A comic opera, entitled "A Daughter of America," is to be given by the Athena Club of Dorchester, affiliated with the State Federation of Women's Clubs, for its annual show Monday and Tuesday evenings, Nov. 21 and 22.

The libretto is by John Saunders and the music by N. Harris Ware. The opera will be produced in Whitten hall, the Dorchester Woman's Club, Center street, under the direction of James Gilbert, who had charge of the production of the recent "Boston-1915" civic pageant.

The "plot" deals with the machinations of an ambitious American mother, who wishes her rich daughter to marry into foreign nobility.

The chorus, consisting of 20 West Point cadets and their sweethearts, is exceptionally good. The cast is:

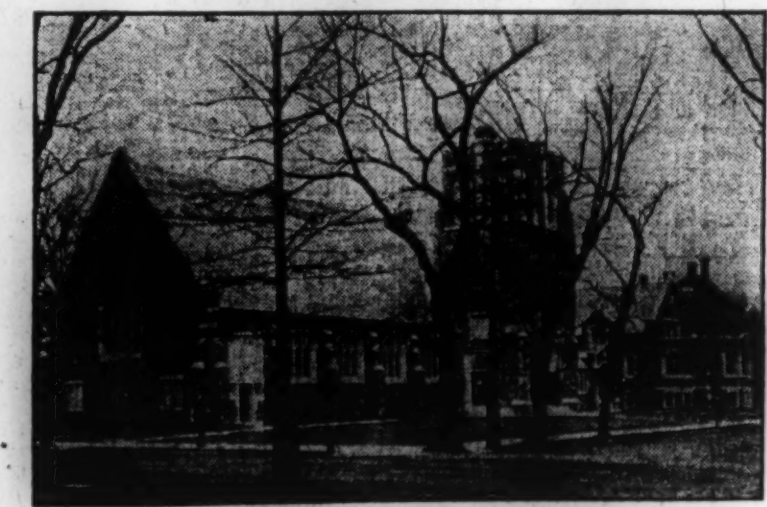
Otto Schmidt, millionaire, extantier Ethel M. Peirce
Mrs. Schmidt, Grace Kellow Satter
Evalina Alfa Childs Strobell
Tom Lovejoy, the cadet Emily Talbot
Frederick Der Rant, or the "Grand Duke" Florence Lynch
Rita, a lady's maid, Lillian Angier Davies
Annie O'Brien Rose Williams Richter
Sam Shade, a detective Charlotte H. Andrews

Grip, the butler Margaret J. Bartley
Charlotte Lillian E. G. Ross
Jessamine Margaret P. Campbell
Caroline Celine C. Soyard
The Athena Club is an organization of young ladies banded together for literary, social and charitable purposes. Semi-monthly meetings are held, followed by entertainments.

BUY EARNSCLIFFE WORSTED MILLS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Earnscliffe Worsted Mills have been purchased by the Paragon Worsted Company of Woonsocket, according to announcements made by John J. Heffernan and Edward C. Stiness. Joseph C. Mailoux is general manager of the Paragon company and Fred E. Warren is the selling agent. Fifth Broadhead of this city had been trustee in bankruptcy for the Earnscliffe property and the deal was closed through him. The plant has remained idle for two years. It is equipped with 70 looms.

LYNN'S UNITARIAN CHURCH EDIFICE ALMOST READY FOR DEDICATION CEREMONY



NEW UNITARIAN CHURCH AT LYNN, MASS.
Edifice constructed according to fifteenth century English design of seam-faced granite, which is likely to be completed next month.

LYNN, Mass.—The new Unitarian church edifice at Baltimore and Atlantic streets is nearly completed and the dedication is expected to take place next month. It cost \$75,000, including the organ.

It is of fifteenth century English design and is constructed of seam-faced granite with limestone trimmings. In the general plan there is a main auditorium with a broad aisle in the center and a narrow aisle on each side. The auditorium may be reached by three entrances, two from Baltimore street and one from Atlantic.

In the interior of the auditorium the

CHILD LABOR THEME OF SPEAKER AT 1915 RALLY FOR SUNDAY

"Conditions of Child Labor" will be the subject of an address by Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers League, at the central labor rally to be held in Faneuil hall Sunday at 7:30 p. m. in connection with the civic advance campaign of the "Boston-1915" movement.

Paul U. Kellogg, managing editor of the Survey, will speak on "Life and Labor Planks in a Civic Platform" at the same meeting, and James P. Munroe on "Boston-1915." William H. O'Brien, president of the Central Labor Union, will preside.

On Sunday at 3 p. m. in Tremont Temple the Young Peoples Religious Societies of Boston and the metropolitan district will meet to hear about "Opportunities for Young People's Work in Civic Righteousness." The Rev. O. P. Gifford of Brookline will preside and the speakers will include the Rev. Samuel McChord Crothers of Cambridge, the Rev. Clarence A. Vincent of Roxbury, Guy A. Ham of Dorchester and Judge Robert F. Raymond of Newton.

George E. Johnson, president of the Playground Association of Pittsburg, will speak in Greenwood hall, Glenway street, Dorchester, this evening at 8 o'clock on playgrounds, under the auspices of the Harvard Improvement Association of Dorchester. Cornelius A. Parker, an attorney, will speak on "Boston-1915." J. W. Dowling will preside.

Friday evening meetings in the interests of the campaign were held in various places.

In West Medford, in the Congregational church hall, Dr. Richard C. Cabot and J. Mott Hollowell spoke. In Bowditch school hall, Jamaica Plain, Henry Abrahams and Edwin Mulready were the speakers. At the Parker Memorial in the South End, George E. Johnson and Edward T. Hartman talked; while in the Quincy school the speakers were the Rt. Rev. Gabriel Korkemas, bishop of the Syrian church, George W. Foss, Dr. John T. Sullivan, Joseph J. Donahue and Miss Bertha Hazard. A North End rally was held in the Eliot school. Walter Moores and Judge Frank Leveroni made addresses.

At Ford hall Clinton Rogers Wood-



MRS. FLORENCE KELLEY.
General secretary of the National Consumers League, who will speak Sunday in Faneuil hall.

ruff of Philadelphia, secretary of the National Municipal League, spoke on "The City Budget" and Henry B. F. Macfarland discussed "City Planning."

JOURNALISTS GREET COLONEL ROOSEVELT ON VISIT TO CAPITAL

WASHINGTON—Colonel Roosevelt made his first public appearance since the election at a reception tendered him Friday afternoon by the National Press Club. He will be given a dinner tonight by Director Walcott of the Smithsonian Institute.

In the course of his address Mr. Roosevelt said:

"My friends—I am very deeply touched by your kindly way of greeting me, and I do hope you understand how genuinely I feel it. It is fine to get back here to see you all and I suppose I am speaking in reasonable confidence. It is not that I am going to say anything that should not be quoted, excepting that I do not want to make any comments."

"I am almost ashamed to say how perfectly contented and happy I am. I have always said that I did not think any President of the United States enjoyed himself as much as I enjoy myself."

"Now I am going to have a chance to shake hands with every one who does not think that his character will be hurt."

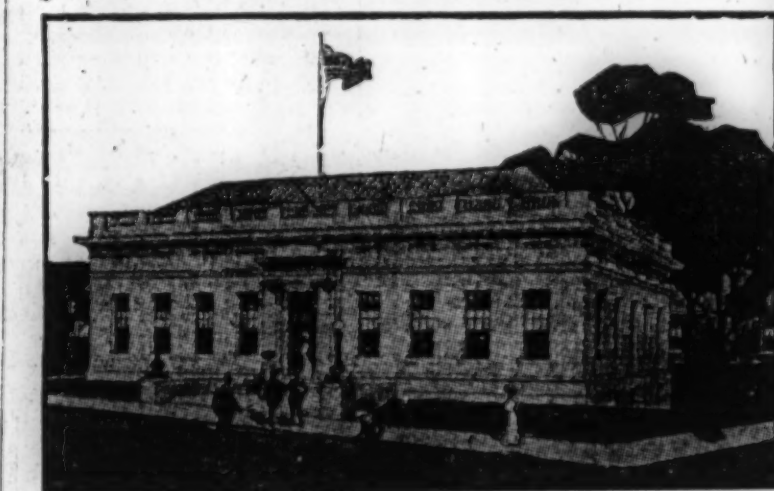
In the evening the colonel related before the National Geographic Society his adventures in the African jungle.

Meyer Jonasson & Co. Tremont and Boylston Sts.

Reliable Furs At Great Price Savings

Make a comparison of our furs with furs you see in all the reliable houses in Boston, or let us send fur coats or other furs to your home—if ours are *not the best for the money* return them at our expense. Remember that we guarantee everything sold by us.

GRAND MASONIC OFFICERS LAY THE CORNER STONE OF WOBURN POSTOFFICE



NEW UNITED STATES BUILDING AT WOBURN.
Postoffice structure as it will look when it is completed and work upon which is to be pushed from now on.

WOBURN, Mass.—The cornerstone of the new postoffice building will be laid at 3 p. m. today, the exercises being conducted by the officers of the grand lodge, A. F. and A. M. of Massachusetts, with Dana J. Flanders, grand master, officiating, assisted by the Rev. Edward A. Horton, grand chaplain; Charles H. Ramsay, grand treasurer; the Rev. Dr. William H. Rider, William F. Davis, senior grand warden; Walter F. Medding, junior grand warden, and Harry P. Ballard, grand marshal. The address will be by Dr. Rider.

The order of exercises included: "I lift up mine eyes unto the hills," sung by Weber quartet; reading of selections from the Scriptures by the Rev. Edward A. Horton, grand chaplain, and the brethren; reading of list of contents of the box by the grand treasurer, Charles H. Ramsay; application of jewels to corner-stone; libation of corn by the deputy grand master; libation of wine by the senior grand warden; libation of oil by the junior grand warden; invocation by the grand chaplain.

SUBSCRIPTIONS POUR IN FOR THE Y. M. C. A. FUND AT FALL RIVER

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Campaigning for the Y. M. C. A. dormitory and improvement fund is nearly over and there is every prospect for a successful termination Monday evening when the leaders of the movement hope to announce that the necessary \$50,000 has been raised.

At last accounts the registering "clock" on the Borden building indicated that in the eight-day campaign \$44,951 has already been secured by Field Secretary Charles A. Coburn and the various committees of business men that are giving much time to the work.

ROOM FOR GAS AND ELECTRICITY

"Competition between gas and electricity has resulted for good; neither product is a menace to the complete success of the other."

This statement was made in an address on "The Commercial Department in the Development of Satisfactory Relations With the Public," by Frederick P. Joyce of the Stone & Webster Company, at the meeting of the Boston section of the National Commercial Gas Association in Ancient Landmark hall, Boylston place, last evening.

Mr. Joyce urged the courteous handling of customers by agents, and that employees try to familiarize themselves with all parts of the business. The wide use of gas, he said, had enabled the companies to reduce prices. Sufficient capital can now be had to support all operations without the necessity of making undue profits in order to carry on business.

At the Railway Terminals

A Boston & Maine special train occupied by President Mellen and Vice-President Byrnes and party will arrive at North station this afternoon from Maine Central territory.

Fifteen football specials were run from New York city between 7:55 a. m. and 10:50 a. m., consisting of 94 coaches, 60 parlor cars and nine private cars. Altogether 164 coaches, 112 parlor cars, eight sleepers and nine private cars were in football service, besides extra cars on regular trains. The service was protected by emergency engines stationed as follows: Two at Stamford, one East Bridgeport, two New Haven, two Midway, two Providence, two Boston, two Hartford and one at Franklin. Repair outfits with engine attached subject to call at any time were stationed at Harlem River, New Rochelle, New Haven, Midway, Providence, Hartford, Readville and South station, Boston.

The ninth special train from New York city at 10:03 a. m. today consisted of nine private cars occupied by Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., W. E. Corey, Fred Sterry, Harry S. Black, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mortimer L. Schiff, Judge Gary, George W. Perkins and H. P. Whitney. The fourth, fifth and tenth specials were reserved for the New York Harvard Club.

OIL DECISION TO STAND.

WASHINGTON—The department of justice has no intention of seeking to appeal from the decision favorable to the Standard Oil Company rendered by Judge McCall of the United States Court in Tennessee. The case was brought under the Elkins anti-rebate law, and if the Standard Oil Company had lost it might have been fined \$30,000,000.

STOPS ANTI-AMERICAN TALK.

WASHINGTON—An official report received today tells of summary action by President Estrada of Nicaragua in crushing the political and anti-American disturbances which broke out at Leon early this week. Decrees of expulsion have been issued against four owners and editors of Liberal newspapers.

DIRECT STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.
ANTWERP—It is reported that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is planning a direct steamship service between Antwerp and points in the United States.

James McCreery & Co. 23rd Street 34th Street New York

On Monday and Tuesday,
November the 21st and 22nd.

SILK DEPARTMENTS. In Both Stores.

"McCreery Silks"

Famous over half a Century.

Advance showing of the new Printed Foulards for 1911. Exclusive designs.

Single width 75c to 1.50 per yd.
Double width 1.50 " 3.00 "

DRESS GOODS DEP'TS. In Both Stores.

Second Floor.

5,000 yards, Black Velveteen. 27 inches wide. 1.25 per yard value 2.00

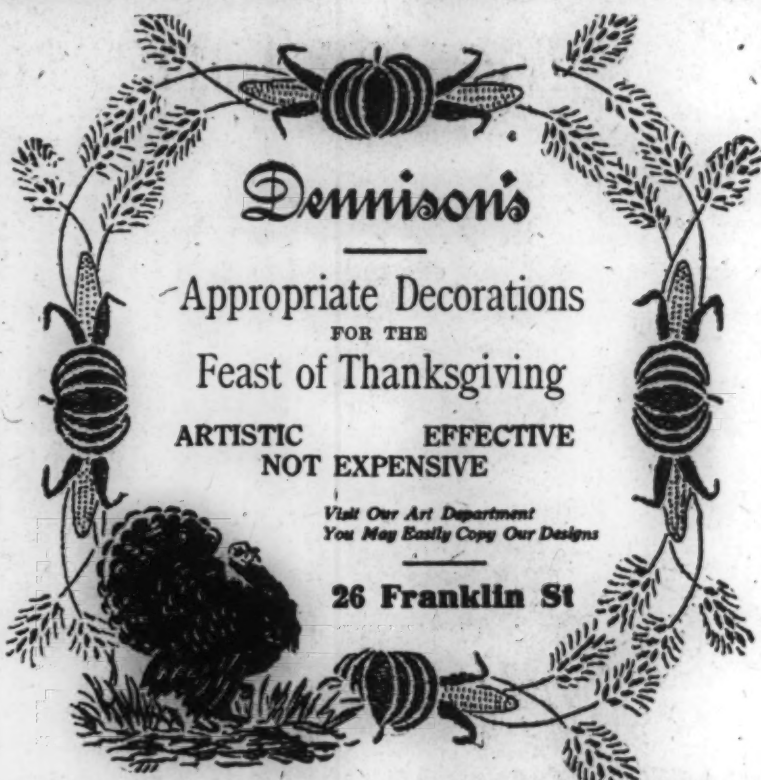
Spot Proof Black Broadcloth..... 1.25 per yard value 2.00

James McCreery & Co. 23rd Street 34th Street New York

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Dennison's
Appropriate Decorations
FOR THE
Feast of Thanksgiving
ARTISTIC EFFECTIVE
NOT EXPENSIVE

Visit Our Art Department
You May Easily Copy Our Designs

26 Franklin St

The November Birthstone is the Topaz

We have a Complete Selection of this and other Semi-Precious Stones.

Attractive designs and estimates given without charge for Rings, Pendants, Scarf Pins, Chains and Brooches for this beautiful gem, mounted in combination with pearls and diamonds if desired.

We also suggest: Tourmalines, Peridots, Amethysts, Tinted Pearls, Etc.

Maynard & Co.

Incorporated.
418 BOYLSTON ST.



Howard DUSTLESS DUSTER

The Only "Dustless-Duster"

No other cloth ever made that will do the same work. Hot water and soap cleans and sterilizes it.

"No oil to soil."

You can get a full size duster by mail for 25 cents or a small sample free. There's "No Oil to Soil."

HOWARD DUSTLESS-DUSTER CO.

164-C Federal Street Boston, Mass.

NAME _____

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The Crown Has It

Society women of to-day enjoy a perfume that is lasting, yet delicate; distinctive, yet refined—and alluringly sweet.

LUNE DE MIEL

(HONEYMOON)

has all these qualities and more.

Sold by all dealers of prominence. The kind used by those who know the best.

SPECIAL OFFER—Send 10c. and Dealer's Name for 50c. Bottle of Lune de Miel and Sample of Bathedora.

The Crown Perfumery Co. of London
30 EAST 20TH STREET, DEPT. X, NEW YORK CITY.

You Will Be CONFIDENT

ABOUT THE FLAVOR OF YOUR DESSERTS IF YOU USE

Burnett's Vanilla

THE RICH, DELICIOUS FLAVOR WILL SATISFY THE MOST PARTICULAR.

EXCLUSIVE MODELS

Corsets, Waists and Neckwear

CHANDLER'S,

"THE CORSET STORE"

MRS. GEORGE CHANDLER

TWO STORES 12-14 Winter St. and 422 Boylston St.

The Lehman Vacuum Cleaner

Is guaranteed to effectively perform the functions of the highest priced power Vacuum Cleaner, and a demonstration in competition with any machine on the market will bear out any claim that can be made for it.

The Lehman Son Company

\$15.00

92-100 Sudbury St.

Manufacturers
Boston, Mass.

EXQUISITE BUCKLES

The buckles for decorating evening slippers are exquisite this season. Out steel seems to be the leading material and many very beautiful designs are to be seen in this metal. The buckles are large, and oblong. Other sizes and metals are available, according to the choice of the wearer. Some women like a tiny ornament set in the rosette of tulle or ribbon, while others prefer a plain flat ribbon drawn through a fairly large handsome button. Next to steel, rhinestone buckles are favored.

TRIUMPH OF THE DYER

Gorgeous colorings in winter fashions.

NEVER was there a season of such gorgeous colorings and daring color combinations. A situation brought about in part by the extreme severity of outdoor character of winter fashions, writes Anne Noble Patton in the Chicago Record-Herald. Never has such a carnival of colors reigned, literal, dominant, brilliant, yet somehow not aggressive. The skill of the dyer, one would think, must be exhausted, what with mixing rainbows and sunsets and stealing from every object in nature its most brilliant hues.

If you do not believe it, run over the names of the colors of the winter. In reds, chateaux and lobster; in greens, drake, lizard; in yellow, salmon, canary, chamomile—to name some of the most popular from the animal kingdom; and from other sources there are in greens, almond, reseda, myrtle, grass, emerald, quince; in purples, violets and the very popular "raisin" shades—petunia, wistaria, cantaloupe, plum, peach; in blues, sapphire, king's, Louise, cadet, gobelet, gendarme, national and the rest.

Some of the shades, like lobster (boiled lobster, by the way), do not sound pretty when merely named but they are really triumphs of the dyer's art. With all their electric brilliancy they possess a softness and depth that are amazing. Colors so novel and startling might be supposed to be shrill and glaring. They are not, however. They are rich and persuasive, notwithstanding their high-sounding names and undeniable vividness.

In yellows, a pure gold shade is extremely popular. It is not half so bright as it sounds. The blues, like the popular king's blues, are beautiful. The newer blues are brighter, more full of life and fire than king's, yet soft and pleasing. National is another bright, striking blue that, with less skill in making colors, would be harsh. The new colors have a cloisonne vase's softness. Of combinations the same story is true. Startling contrasts are employed without end, yet the effect is good and resonant.

The slimmest of the silhouette this season, the narrowness of the skirt, the straight shoulder, simple corsage, plain skirt, permit vivid colorings; in fact, demand them for richness sake. A dress with a skirt a yard and a half wide, of satin charmeuse in lobster or chateaux red, veiled with marquisette or other transparent fabric, or even not veiled,

FASHION BITS

ODD blouses of rich coloring are worn with the winter suits. Some of them are of Persian chiffon and have fancy yokes of silk and lace applique.

A dainty and delicate dancing frock for the girl grown up enough to go out to evening parties is of silk chiffon over china silk. It is daintily trimmed with net and lace, and may be had in white, pink or blue.

Blouses of cluny lace mounted on Brussels net are fancifully made.

A stunning blouse is of striped chiffon over a silk slip made with a kimono sleeve cap and undersleeve. The stock is of white lace, with bands and bow of chateaux satin.

A Russian blouse suit for a small boy is of brown and white herring-bone chevrot, with a large sailor collar trimmed with soutache braid and a very narrow leather belt.

CREEPING FROCK AND OTHER DRESS FOR THE CHILDREN

CHILDREN'S clothes are always a problem for the mother who makes them at home. For the baby, a creeping frock may be made by stitching an extra piece of material, 10x6 inches, to the center back of any plain dress or slip. Attach by means of buttons and buttonholes. This band is adjusted after putting on the dress, which it keeps down over the underclothes and stockings while the baby is enjoying himself on the floor.

In sewing the vents of children's dresses, which usually receive the hardest of wear, the continuous placket is the best to use. This is a straight strip of material, cut on a lengthwise thread and sewed to the edges of the placket in a straight seam. The seam is folded in the middle, and the other edge is then hemmed in position. The band is turned back on the side of the placket; overlapping the outside, so as to form a facing; on the under side it forms a small extension flap.

Mitten time is coming; look up your scraps of velvet, plush or cloth to keep the children's hands warm in the winter. To secure a pattern, have the child place his hand on a piece of paper, fingers together and thumb out, and draw around it. Round out the upper edge, so as to allow plenty of room. Cut two sections for each hand, and bind the wrist openings with silk tape.—New York Press.

COSTUME OF CHEVIOT

Model would be effective made of velvet or velveteen.

STRIPED materials are being much worn this season and they are largely used to trim themselves. This costume shows cheviot effectively utilized. The collar of velvet gives just a touch of deeper color and the suit is one of the generally useful smart sort that is always desirable. The coat can be made in the length illustrated or longer and with notched collar or the one-piece pointed collar.

A feature is found in the pockets which are really straight strips of the material applied over side fronts while their ends are included in the seams.

The seven gored skirt can be made with inverted plaits or habit back, but the habit back is by all means the smarter just now. The band can be cut to any desired depth, as it is simply applied over the lower edge.

For a more dressy costume the model would be effective made of velvet or velveteen, and the skirt can be left plain or can be finished with a band of fur and narrow fur banding used on sleeves and pointed collar.

Rough finished cloths are greatly in vogue and the new ratine makes exceedingly smart costumes, while chevots, serges and the like are always correct. The fronts of the coat can be cut away or finished plain and straight as preferred.

The quantity of material required for the medium size will be for the coat 4 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 44 or 2 1/2 yards 52; for the skirt will be needed 10 yards 27, 5 1/2 yards 44, 4 1/2 yards 52, if material has up and down, but if not, 7 1/2 yards 27, 3 1/2 yards 44, 3 1/2 yards 52 will suffice. For the skirt will be needed 1 1/2 yard of velvet and the band will require additional material according to the width.

A pattern of the coat (6824), sizes 34 to 42 bust, or of the skirt (6809), sizes 22 to 32 waist, can be had at any May Mantion agency or will be sent by mail. Address, 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Maconic Temple, Chicago.

Baste the Seams

To baste the seams of a skirt before stitching is always advisable, so as to ease in the bias edge of each gore to the straight edge of the next gore; but if for lack of time basting is not done then be sure to place the skirt on the machine with the more bias edge toward the needle, and stitch from the bottom up. Never pull the work when stitching such seams, and try to ease in any fullness on the bias edges by feeding the machine foot—that is, pushing the material toward the foot while stitching.

LEADING A CHILD TO APPRECIATE FORMS OF BEAUTY WITH HIS BLOCKS

WHEN the eight blocks forming the cube have been arranged in a number of the forms of life, or the representations of the objects that are seen about the child, some of the forms of beauty may be used.

These are the arrangements of the blocks that appeal to the imagination by beauty of line and symmetry. Your child probably will not understand or appreciate them at once, and the mother must explain that they are "pretty," and call the little one's attention to the



With Scalloped Edge

Scalloped edge glove handkerchiefs are of fine line in the various delicate tints, embroidered and initialed in self color. For afternoons the daintiest of these accessories are of Irish linen, having a fancy design or border of all white or done in a faint shade of blue, which becomes white after several launderings. While scallops are much daintier as a finishing for handkerchiefs than a straight edge, they are not nearly so practical as a hemstitched border, since any scallop is certain to tear out after a short time, and then the accessory, no matter how expensive, is fit only for the ragbag.

A new style from Paris is an overskirt on one side, apparently of the same material as the skirt, but being draped over the skirt.

THE exquisite blossoms of the present slightly put in the return to the old-fashioned, formally modeled with ribbon or silk in the manner cherished by our mothers. Hence the real rococo work is revived in all its possibilities together with large padded bits modeled with interlaced bits of leaves gathered in the center, or occasional intermingling of filigree. These are used either in tufts or to ornament millinery creations fancy notions of every kind.

Bouquets of this style are often in the belt of evening gowns, while poppies, for instance, with buds in light-colored leather, have made appearance on picturesque hats a reminder of the leather blossoms of fashion to decorate looking glasses and so on.

MOIRE A RIVAL OF THE VELVET. A little of this play is enough at a time. Its object is to foster a love of beauty for itself, which is the first step in the appreciation of beautiful things, and the key to a great deal of happiness in life.

Then carefully move one of the outside blocks (the right hand one first) half a square backward, the one at the back half a block to the left, the cube at the left forward, and the one at the front half a square to the right so that a windmill shape is formed.

"Do you see what mother has made of the star, Ned?"

"What is it?"

"It is a windmill. As we moved the blocks around they moved as if the wind were turning the sails of the mill. Now we will put them back and let you do it."

After a trial or two he will learn to change the shape of the form without your help. Always see that the same blocks are moved in exactly the same sequence. This will help to teach him to be methodical, which is quite necessary in making these symmetrical forms.

When Ned has put the four blocks in place again, mother may move them all at once, pretending that the wind is whirling the sails. A little dexterity will accomplish this, and amuse the child besides fixing in his mind the relation of the eight blocks.

With this form as a link between the forms that indicate some actual thing and those that look pretty, Ned may be gradually brought to appreciate and build for himself many different forms of beauty. Always keep the relations of the eight blocks, that is, their balanced positions, exact.

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EQUIPMENT FOR AN EMBROIDERER A USEFUL PRESS

A USEFUL and unusual gift for a friend who likes to laund own handiwork is an equipment. This includes an electric, charcoal alcohol self-heating iron, a small board and cover, and a blanket of necessary thickness.

If the iron has not a patent several covered asbestos holders included; also two neatly bound or muslin cloths to put on the embroidered pieces.

The irons can be had at any hold furnishing store, some of them as little as \$1 apiece. Ask of dealer as to most satisfactory for your special purpose.

The board should be of light short enough to slip into trunk or case, and rather broad.

Muslin covers can be tacked on usual way or can be cut to the shape and buttoned. There should be thickness of flannel underneath, also can button.

As embroidery requires a pad of thickness, a special blanket can be of half a dozen folds of muslin bound together with wash ribbon blanket that has worn spots can be up into these embroidered pieces should fit top of board. If flannel be had, Turkish toweling can be in the same way.

If you wish to make the gift dainty, the linen cloths can be on edge with braid stitching or stitching instead of plain muslin. A monogram may be embroidered in the corner of the pad.

NEW OVERSKIRT SIDE-SLASH

VERY few skirts are made showing a taste or a variety. Many overskirts come within inches of the bottom of the skirt are edged with a trimmings, not catch in the skirt, but give a finish to the tunic.

The slashed overskirt is slashed at the side and shows a skirt, like the old-fashioned which were arranged to show the coat.

Under and over skirt are of different materials, though of the same color.

In more elaborate gowns the skirt is frequently cut into two one crossing over the other in effect.

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FLOWERS MADE SILK OR RIBBON

THE exquisite blossoms of the present slightly put in the return to the old-fashioned, formally modeled with ribbon or silk in the manner cherished by our mothers. Hence the real rococo work is revived in all its possibilities together with large padded bits modeled with interlaced bits of leaves gathered in the center, or occasional intermingling of filigree. These are used either in tufts or to ornament millinery creations fancy notions of every kind.

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MOIRE A RIVAL OF THE VELVET

AMONG the favored materials of the season, moire, which appeared such success in the spring. The of today are not the stiff, shiny of our grandmothers' time, but are shaded and pliable; and yet strong enough to lend themselves to the exigencies of the tailor-made.

One costume of this kind was mauve shot moire, trimmed with straps of same, in flat tulle gold ball buttons.

The long protective paletot is evidence, in ribbed silk, satin and often trimmed with a narrow fur down either front and lower edge in the "old time" way sleeves promise to be slightly in width at the shoulder, but close from the elbow downward.

FANCY BUTTON

Fancy metal buttons with or gems are exceedingly rich in their effects. On velvet, brocade, cloth heavy satin dresses and wraps sufficiently decorative to preclude necessity for other ornamentation.

People Who Work Indoors With Their Hands



Seamstresses, watchmakers, artists, draughtsmen, and many others, cannot properly handle their tools with cold, stiff hands. Many a lost hour or two on cold winter mornings results from the delayed heat of furnace or stove.

The Perfection Oil Heater in a few minutes gives the temperature that assures the worker warm hands and pliable muscles. The

PERFECTION

SMOKELESS

Absolutely smokeless and odorless

quickly gives heat, and with one filling of the font burns steadily for nine hours, without smoke or smell. Has automatic-locking flame spreader which prevents the wick from being turned out, and drop back so the wick can be easily cleaned.

It has a damper top and a handle. Indicator always shows the amount of oil in the font. Does not need to be screwed down; it is put in like a cork in a bottle and is attached to the font by a chain, and cannot get lost.

The burner body or gallery cannot become wedged, because of a new device in construction, and consequently it can always be easily unscrewed in an instant for reworking. The Perfection is finished in japan or nickel, is strong, durable, well-made, built for service, and yet light and ornamental.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

Standard Oil Company

(Incorporated)

THE HOUSEHOLD

"RAINBOW" TEA WAS GIVEN BY A CHURCH SOCIETY

NOT long since a "rainbow" tea was given by the young people of a church society. There were seven tables, beginning with red, then orange, yellow, indigo, green, violet and blue. The waiters for each table were dressed accordingly, and there was an arrangement of draperies bringing in all the colors that transformed the room into a bower of beauty, says a writer in the Chicago Record-Herald. Below is the menu for each table:

RED TABLE.
Ham, Tongue,
Sausage, Dried Beef, Beets, Radishes,
Cranberries, Cherries, Red Jellies,
Bread and Butter.

GREEN TABLE.
Olives, Lettuce Salad, Green Apples,
Stuffed Green Peppers, Watercress,
Cheese, Wafers.

ORANGE TABLE.
Lettuce Sandwiches,
Orange Cake, Sliced Oranges,
Plain Oranges, Orange Salad, Orange Ice.

YELLOW TABLE.
Bananas, Pears, Pineapple,
Canned Peaches, Sponge Cake.

VIOLET TABLE.
Violet Herbet, decorated with candied violets.

INDIGO BLUE TABLE.
This table was decorated with blue candles and a young woman handed out blue tickets that entitled the holder to a dish of ice cream or a slice of mince pie, both of which was served on blue plates. If a guest wished to take the entire course the charge was 50 cents. One article could be ordered for 10 cents.

THANKSGIVING'S NOVEL FAVORS

FOR Thanksgiving favors there are "natural looking" peanuts, about three inches long, containing paper caps and toys. Bars of corn contain automobiles and airplanes; oranges, apples and pears contain paper caps and musical notes. A novelty is a large yellow crepe paper bag containing a dozen little bon-bon wrappers. There are also gift paper wrappers, with pictures of fruit on the outside, which hold little charms of gift vegetables and fruits.

Paper remainders are made in the shape of turkeys, with outspread wings, roasted turkeys, strutting turkeys, turkey, looking nuts, cranberries and slices of pumpkin pie form pasteboard chocolate cases for candies.

Confectioners are showing such novelties as sugar or crystallized grapes, cranberries, fruits and nuts.

TRIED RECIPES

WINELESS FISH CHOWDER.
FISHES are difficult to remove from a raw fish, but can easily be separated from the fish after it is cooked. Tie a cloth for a fish chowder in a bag made of muslin netting or cheesecloth and dip it in a kettle with the other ingredients to cook. When the chowder is done, take the bag of fish out, remove the bones, place it on the serving dish and pour the rest of the chowder over it. This method is especially good where there are small children.

STEAK FLORENTINE.
Select a good cut of sirloin, wipe and trim as usual. In a frying-pan slowly fry out four or five slices of fat salt pork until the pork is crisp and brown. Skim out the pieces and put aside. Add to the hot fat six onions quartered and sliced and cook very slowly for half an hour, by which time they should be tender. Pour in one cupful and a half of thin strained tomato, season well with pepper and salt, cover and simmer 30 minutes longer. Broil the steak as usual. Spread a thin layer of onions on a hot platter; on this arrange the steak. Sprinkle with the remainder of the onions, cover closely for three minutes, then send to the table.

BROWN BETTY.
This is an economical dessert of which the children are particularly fond. Chop fine some sour apples, and for each cupful use a half cupful of fine bread crumbs, one tablespoonful of sugar, half a cupful of chopped raisins, a little cinnamon, grated lemon rind or nutmeg, and a tablespoonful of butter. Butter a pudding dish; put in a layer of apples and raisins; sprinkle over this sugar and spice; then put on a layer of bread crumbs and a few dots of butter, and so continue with the various layers until all the ingredients are used. The top layer should be of the crumbs and bits of butter. Cover closely and bake about 20 minutes; uncover and brown. It can be served plain, with sauce, with butter and sugar, or with cream, as preferred.

CARROT PUDDING.
One cupful of grated carrots, one cupful of grated potato, one-half cupful of butter, one cupful of brown sugar, one and two-thirds cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little hot water, two cupfuls of chopped seeded raisins, one-half cupful chopped almonds, or one-half cupful of chopped dried cherries. No spices are used. Steam for three hours. Do not allow the water to stop boiling. For a sauce, melt two-thirds cupful of butter, add one cupful of sugar in which have been stirred two small tablespoonfuls of flour, add one pint of boiling water, stirring until thickened, and flavor with grated nutmeg.

GOOD DESIGNS FOR HOMES



SIX-ROOM BUNGALOW.
Estimated cost, exclusive of plumbing, \$2200.

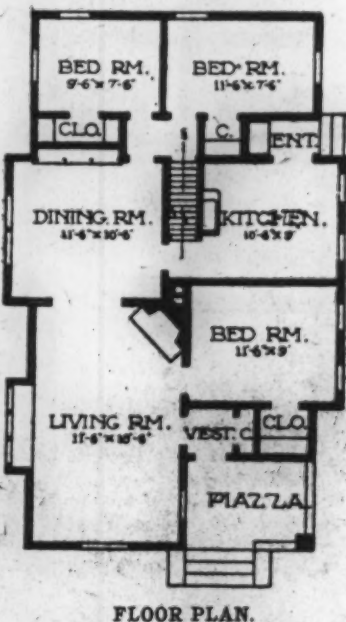
HERE is a six-room bungalow designed for a narrow lot, the width being 24 feet and the depth 44 feet. There are six rooms, the main living room being 11 feet 6 inches in width and 18 feet 6 inches in depth, with a large corner fireplace and one chimney serving for this and the kitchen and furnace.

There are three bedrooms, each provided with a good closet, also a hall closet. The bath room would be located in the second story and two other rooms could be finished on second floor if desired, but are not included in this estimate.

The exterior treatment is with cobblestone foundation above grade to floor level, and a large pier of same stone built at the corner of porch and carried up to roof, this give a very pleasing and artistic appearance and especially so if the stones are selected with reference to color and shape.

The main story is nine feet in height, walls and ceilings are plastered, and the exterior is covered with metal lath and finished with cement stucco. The plan for paint is brown for all trimmings, and the roof red or brown, with all sash painted white.

The inside is finished in mission brown stains, with plain casings and base and wall or picture rail carried around above the doors and windows. The floors are birch and finished with a light brown stain and wax. The estimated cost is \$2200, exclusive of heating and plumbing.



FLOOR PLAN.

PANTRY WINDOWS

Pantry windows often require shading, either from the sun or from passers-by. This may be cheaply and satisfactorily done in the following manner: Cut white tissue paper the size of panes, smear the glass all over with milk, then press the paper carefully and smoothly on. When dry the window will resemble frost glass, and cannot be distinguished from such from the outside.

BEST DAIRY MAID IN ENGLAND

Miss Herbert wins championship and silver bowl.

RECENTLY Miss E. M. Herbert of Hutham court, Symond's Yat, Herefordshire, won the distinction of champion dairy maid of the United Kingdom at the dairy show at the Agricultural hall, Islington, and received from Lady Knill the handsome silver rose bowl presented by the lord mayor, together with the first prize of \$25.

A neat, alert little figure in a white print dress, with dark brown hair waved away from a bonnie country face, Miss Herbert was one of 12 dairy maids who, being prize winners in previous contests, were eligible to take part in the championship competition.

The latter began at noon before a crowd of interested people in the palm embowered circle which at every dairy show is sacred to Phyllis and her charms. Each of the dairy maids was given 12 pounds of cream and allowed two hours in which to turn it into butter. With snowy sleeves rolled up from pink, plump arms, and everything about them in spotless order, the maids were soon in brisk swing with their work. So the juggling with churns and pails and butter workers proceeded, while the country faces flushed a deeper crimson with the sustained effort of the contest, until the girls arrived at the time when the last neat-handed touches with the pats were required and the rolls of primrose butter were arrayed on the cool tables before the judges. Miss Herbert had made eight pounds of butter and one of the judges grew eloquent on its excellence as he cut a roll.

HOME HELPS

TOMATOES cannot be cooked in a hurry. If you cannot give them at least an hour, preferably two, do without them for that time. They will taste raw and offend the palate of one who knows how they should taste.

Lamp chimneys can be quickly cleaned by holding the hand over one end and putting the other end over the spout of a simmering teakettle. Rub at once with a smooth cloth or tissue paper.

Embroidered Towels

Towels that have been embroidered with initials and monograms should have embroidered borders also. These may be straight or scalloped, and should be embroidered in such designs as wild rose, aster, forget-me-not and trefoil patterns and conventionalized wreaths, bow knots and flowers. Towels, sheets or pillow cases thus embroidered are a joy forever and a priceless gift to the particular and beauty-loving housewife.

MAKING FRIENDS DEPENDS MOSTLY UPON SINCERITY

WHAT is the secret of making friends? Sincerity. That, and that alone.

Of course acquaintances may be made in other ways. Friends of prosperous days that won't stick by you in time of trouble may be bought and bribed by automobile rides, by luncheons and dinners and expensive entertaining, but real friends demand sincerity, says the New Haven Journal-Courier.

If you don't want to be sincere, if you haven't the time or patience to be or you haven't the quality in you, then you had better not attempt to make friends at all. You will only make future enemies instead of shallow acquaintances who will give you more heart-ache than pleasure.

It's an odd thing about sincerity. It's the only thing in life that every one wants. It's never out of style, never de trop. You can stand oceans of it. The most frivolous woman alive, the most unstable, dreams of a sincere friend and hunts until she finds one.

Some women will give almost everything for it, and you who aspire to be a friend need not feel poor in your gifts if you have that to offer, even though you live in a hall bedroom and all the treating must be on the other side.

DONE IN A KITCHENETTE

Holiday dinner, including turkey, cleverly prepared.

SHE had a largely hospitable heart, and a tiny kitchenette, equipped with a three-burner gas stove, standing on its short feet on a zinc-covered shelf, with a removable sheet iron oven which baked evenly and well.

She had five friends whom she wished to entertain at home rather than at a restaurant, and after a bit of calculation, based on the number of burners and the size of her oven, she courageously issued invitations to a holiday dinner for six, which was to be served from a kitchenette that had never before witnessed anything but the lightest of light house-keeping. This was her menu:

Hours-d'oeuvres (from the delicatessen).
Clam Bouillon (canned). Dinner Biscuit.
Turkey a la kitchenette. Oyster Sauce.
Mashed Potatoes. Boiled Onions.
Corn Pudding. Rolls.
Lettuce Salad. Cheese. Wafers.
Plum Pudding (Woman's Exchange).
Hard Sauce. Nuts.

The day before the feast she purchased a 12-pound turkey. But to the butcher's amazement she asked him to cleave the bird in halves, and send one-half to the address of a friend.

She cleaned her half of the bird carefully, and then, as nonchalantly as if it were chicken, she cut it up, freeing it from most of its bone, and placed it, lightly salted, in her window ice box until the next day.

On this day before, too, she made her hard sauce for her pudding, and her cranberry jelly, the latter from a quart of berries and a pint of water, boiled together until the berries broke; then, with a pint of sugar added, boiled for 10 minutes, after which it was put through

HOME BUILDING

HOME is not a thing of timber, brick and mortar, lath and stone. Built by plan with saw and hammer. For man's dwelling place alone.

Home of finer stuff is builded—
Human hearts and love poured free;
Little thoughts and deeds of kindness,
For thee and thee for me.

Home is where the heart is, be it
Palace grand or simple cot;
All the wealth of all the nations
Without love may build it not.
—New England Homestead.

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The day before the feast she purchased a 12-pound turkey. But to the butcher's amazement she asked him to cleave the bird in halves, and send one-half to the address of a friend.

She cleaned her half of the bird carefully, and then, as nonchalantly as if it were chicken, she cut it up, freeing it from most of its bone, and placed it, lightly salted, in her window ice box until the next day.

On this day before, too, she made her hard sauce for her pudding, and her cranberry jelly, the latter from a quart of berries and a pint of water, boiled together until the berries broke; then, with a pint of sugar added, boiled for 10 minutes, after which it was put through

The potatoes were peeled and lying in cold water, and the ready-cooked onions were in their pan, drained of all but a tablespoonful of water, and dotted with generous bits of butter, for reheating. By 1 o'clock she had her table set, all the extra serving dishes on a side table, her salad ready in her window ice box, and her coffee measured and standing ready in the percolator.

At 1 o'clock she took up the turkey, put it in a small roasting pan, with a little of the liquor and all of the rich fat, and placed it in the oven for browning, basting it every 10 minutes. She strained the broth left in the pot, made a roux of flour and butter, added the hot broth and oyster liquor, and, just before taking from the fire for serving, the oysters.

This arrangement gave her one burner for her oven, one burner for cooking her potatoes, and one burner for steaming her corn pudding, which she made from a can of corn, half a cupful of milk or cream, the yolks of two eggs and their stiffly beaten whites, with salt and pepper. She put this mixture in a buttered baking dish and set it in a steamer over the kettle in which she had boiled the turkey.

The top of the hot oven served for keeping her oyster sauce hot and for reheating her onions in their rich butter sauce. While she was mashing her potatoes, her clam broth was heating rapidly over her vacant burner, and as she took the corn pudding from the steamer, she popped the plum pudding into it, where it steamed its full hour before it was needed at the close of the meal.

The coffee she put on the stove when she served the salad. When the turkey was served, richly browned, savory and juicy, the lack of its original skeleton foundation was not a drawback to the epicurean enjoyment of that little party of diners, and one woman had discovered a successful way to make an oven designed to bake a single pan of biscuit, roast at least half a turkey.

Half an hour before her guests were due this hostess dressed herself prettily. She had a few moments to give a quick glance at the dinner, then she answered the bell with a smile of welcome.—New Idea Woman's Magazine.

Nickel Cheese Scoops

Cheese scoops in nickel are now to be had in the shops. They have ebony handles and are, naturally, much less expensive than scoops of silver.

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MEAT OR TURKEY DRESSING (equally good when baked and served separately). Toast 7 or 8 slices of white bread. Place in a deep dish, adding butter size of an egg. Cover with hot water to melt butter and make bread right consistency. Add an even tablespoon of Bell's Seasoning, an even teaspoon salt, and 4 slices of salt pork. Fry to a crisp and chopped fine. When well mixed, stir in 1 or 2 raw eggs.

NOTE:—The above dressings may be improved, to some taste, by adding chopped nuts of any kind, chestnuts, peanuts, walnuts, etc. Oysters also give a fine flavor.

Remember, a 10c. can of Bell's Seasoning is sufficient to flavor the dressing for 100 lbs. of meat or poultry, and the 25c. can 200 lbs.

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MR. MONYPENNY'S LIFE OF DISRAELI BEING PUBLISHED ONE VOLUME AT TIME

Although Lord Beaconsfield did not choose this biographer, work is said to be most interesting and to give clear idea of peculiar characteristics of "Most picturesque figure of mighty army of Victorians."

"THE LIFE OF BENJAMIN DISRAELI, EARL OF BEACONSFIELD," by William Monypenny, vol. 1, 1804 to 1837. London: John Murray, 12s. 6d.

THE decision of Mr. Monypenny to publish his life of Disraeli in volumes has made the task of appreciation peculiarly difficult. The author, it stands to reason, must be the final judge of the fitness of this, but it is to be suspected that the reading public would rather have waited a little longer, and had the whole biography, the finished portrait of the man to judge by. Within this limitation, which Mr. Monypenny has imposed on us, it is possible to form some estimate of his performance, and it may be said at once that though he is obviously not one of the great biographers, no Boswell nor Trevelyan, he is, none the less, a most admirable and distinguished writer, who has produced a book which it is a pleasure to read no less for itself than for its subject.

Mr. Monypenny was not Disraeli's own choice of a biographer. He seems to have let his thoughts rest on Lord Harrington and Mr. Keble. He never, however, gave any intimation of this, and left his papers to Lord Rowton, who as Montagu Corry had been for years his fidus Achates and secretary. When Lord Rowton came to inspect the boxes containing these papers, his heart seems to have failed him. For thirty years they lay untouched, then they passed to the trustees of the Beaconsfield estate, whose choice fell upon Mr. Monypenny.

Mr. Monypenny labors, of course, under certain disadvantages. He never knew Disraeli, and he is a stranger to the circles in which he moved. Nor has he ever sat in Parliament, and Disraeli, like Gladstone, was before anything else a parliamentarian. These, however, are disadvantages it is possible to exaggerate. Lord Morley was Mr. Gladstone's principal coadjutor during the long years of the home rule struggle. He moved in Mr. Gladstone's social orbit, and was and is a parliamentarian of great ability and vast experience. Yet it would be impossible to deny that his life of Gladstone is among those of his books we could most easily spare.

Mr. Monypenny does not, of course, come before us with a record of achievement comparable with that of Lord Morley; he is an untried man. Had he written "Voltaire," "Rousseau" or "Comenius," we might judge him by a different standard. As it is, it may be said, without any arriere pensee, that Mr. Monypenny's book is a sterling piece of work, in which the story of the most picturesque figure in the mighty army of great Victorians is told with all the sympathy that can be demanded, and yet with an absence of any attempt to subordinate historical accuracy to that sympathy.

That Disraeli was the most picturesque figure of the day any one must admit who will compare his career with that of his great rival. A century ago England was in the grasp of that social feudalism which placed the government in the hands of two parties equally aristocratic in their tendencies. Gladstone, an Eton boy, a Christ Church man, was a member of Parliament at 23 and a minister at 25. Disraeli, a Jew, who, in the words of Lord Morley, had to spend a generation in driving the idea of the Ghetto out of the minds of the country gentlemen, was born in a library, educated at a private school, itself anathema to every public school man in England, and instead of going to Oxford went to a desk in a lawyer's office in the days when there were only four professions, and a solicitor was not considered a gentleman. In spite of this he won his way into Parliament at 33, was leader of the opposition at 42, chancellor of the exchequer at 48, and lived to be twice prime minister, to take his seat in the House of Lords, and to receive the garter, the most coveted and exclusive order in the world. Now that the cheering and the groaning is over, such cheering and such groaning as few popular leaders have ever listened to, we begin to view the kaleidoscopic career of the man in its true relation to the political landmarks of his age.

It is a curious thing that nobody knows for certain where Disraeli was born. Mr. Monypenny inclines without prejudice to the house in King's road, Gray's inn, now Theobald's road, but the doctor who was present on the occasion insisted that the Disraelis were then living in Canonbury. When it is remembered how many great historical events are simply a matter of conjecture, the uncertainty in question is not startling. What is remarkable is that Disraeli, who calmly counted on being prime minister in his youth, and who collected the necessary papers for his biography, should never have taken the trouble really to sift out the question during the years when it would have been possible to arrive at a definite solution.

Of his entire childhood we indeed know little. The whole period of his early years occupies but a few lines of the biography. When he was still quite a child his father removed from King's road to Bloomsbury square, which, though in the days of Charles II. it had been one of the fashionable localities of the capital, and the home of not a few celebrated men, had long since ceased to be celebrated in any way. To Isaac Disraeli, however, whose one dispassionate was to visit the second-hand book shops of Holborn, it presented the advantage of being close to the manuscript room of the British Museum.

It was during his residence here that there occurred the quaint quarrel between him and the doctors of the synagogue, which ended in his severing what had long ceased to be anything but a



(By Spy in Vanity Fair. Reproduced by special permission.)
DRAWING OF PRIME MINISTER AND HIS SECRETARY.
Disraeli and Lord Rowton.

sentimental connection with the Jewish faith, and the carrying off of his children by Sharon Turner to be baptized in the Christian faith at St. Andrews, Holborn. If it had not been for the highbanded action of the Jewish doctors, Disraeli would have grown up with the House of Commons closed to him, and his wonderful genius would have had to find scope finally perhaps in the republic of letters, in which his first laurels were won.

Bagshot once declared that Disraeli was the greatest representative that the republic ever had in Parliament. It is a bold saying when we remember Burke and Macaulay, but if we are to judge by brilliant originality it is probably the case. He said himself of "Contarini Fleming" that it was the perfection of English prose, an amazing verdict from a man who could be so frank a critic of his own work, as he proved himself in the preface to his collected novels. Lockhart, to whose judgment Murray confided the manuscript when it was sent to him, was so perplexed by its "affectations and absurdities" as opposed to the "life and brilliancy" of its descriptions that Milman was called in to report. The dean pronounced the description "a Child Harold in prose," but declared the book itself "very wild, very extravagant, very German, very powerful, very poetical." It was perhaps the third epithet which won it the warm commendation of Heine, and the last

from which the world is not likely to dissent. On the other hand, that eccentric genius Beckford said of "Alroy" that he wished it had been extended to 20 volumes, a verdict with which few people are likely to agree.

The fact is that Disraeli had not yet come into his literary own. "Sibyl," "Coningsby," "Lothair," were still to be conceived and written. Whatever interest the earlier novels possess is an entirely biographical one, and it is easily possible to overrate this. No doubt Disraeli, like all ambitious young men, saw himself in his own heroes, but it was an immature self, with a head stuffed with dreams, which frequently expressed themselves in mere rhetoric, and not occasionally in downright fustian. Of course this does not account for the popularity of his novels. It takes more than a mere external interest to make a book read for three generations, and "Vivian Grey" was published in 1826. There is in Disraeli's early works a verve, an elan and a poignancy which arrest and compel attention. If one might reverse the epithet it would be possible to quote a sentence of Christopher North's, with reference to "The Lays": "The young poets all want fire; Macaulay is full of fire." When, however, it comes to the other characters in his shadow dances the world is further astray. Innumerable keys have been composed to the characters in the novels, like the

"The Egoist," was reproached by a young man who found in the hero his own likeness. "My dear boy," replied Meredith, "the Egoist is each of us."

Those who think that every man who produces popular books is financially successful will no doubt imagine that Disraeli was at least accumulating a considerable fortune during these years; he was, on the contrary, falling more and more into debt. Unfortunate speculations on the stock exchange, while he was still a boy, had turned him even before he was of age into a Sisyphus pushing an ever increasing financial stone up hill. It is true that his father had removed from Bloomsbury, and was living in stately comfort at Bradenham Manor, Benjamin, however, had frustrated all the great bookworm's plans for his advancement, and in these circumstances held it a point of honor to turn to literature, but "the rascal counters" lost on the stock exchange failed to be coaxed back this way. For "Vivian Grey" he received £700, but "Papanilla," the "Young Duke" and the "Revolutionary Epic" were financial failures. "Contarini Fleming" was so unsuccessful that Murray, who published it, returned the manuscript of "Alroy" unread, a piece of acumen on which he had every reason to congratulate himself. Curiously enough, when "Henrietta Temple" was published the critics took exception to the sponging scene and congratulated the author on having escaped such experiences. As a matter of fact there was little the

asked Disraeli how he could help him and what "his object in life was." Never since Pitt startled the Duke of Devonshire with the remark, "My lord, I am sure that I can save this country, and that nobody else can," did a cabinet minister receive such a reply from a boy who had not yet found his way into Parliament—"To be prime minister." Melbourne was so astounded that, with a seriousness almost unknown to him, he proceeded to show him the futility of his wish. Fourteen years after, when he heard Disraeli had been chosen to lead the Tories in the Commons, he exclaimed with excitement, "By Gad! The fellow will do it yet!"

At first everything seemed in favor of Melbourne's prophecy. Three times Disraeli stood for High Wycombe, and three times he was defeated. His very first speech, from the top of the porch of the Red Lion, won the mob, but not the voters, who, in those unformed days, were the handful of bourgeois in the town. He stood as a Radical and some unwise Whig, looking at the "pop-injays," all "curls and ruffles," let fly the sarcasm that a Radical was a "Tory in disguise." "The nearest thing I know to a Tory in disguise," came the scorching retort, "is a Whig in office." "Invektive," he once declared, "was an ornament of debate," and no man who drew his lightning ever forgot it in a hurry.

About this time he met Lord Lyndhurst, who was perhaps the first to call him "Dizzy," and came under the spell



(Photo taken specially for The Monitor.)
PLACE WHERE DISRAELI IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN BORN.
House in King's road, Gray's inn.

author could not have taught them on the subject.

It was thirty years before the debts incurred by the boy were paid off by the leader of the opposition, and during all those years the future chancellor of the exchequer found practise enough in balancing budgets of his own. On one occasion he expressed a pious hope that his appearance on the hustings would not be made under a shower of writs, while on the eve of the Maidstone election he wrote drily to Pym, "I was glad to find the sheriff's officer here among my staunch supporters: I suppose gratitude." In spite of all this no one ever dared to question Disraeli's financial probity. Not even Chatham himself was less suspect. There were times when a word from him would have convulsed the money markets of Europe and it is said that a suggestion of this nature was once made to him—but only once. Every penny he ever owed was honorably paid. Even out of the scanty profits of "Vivian Grey" £150 he owed to him for printing.

Wonderful pictures have been preserved of Disraeli in these days. "B. D." Meredith writes in his diary, "to dine with me. He came up Regent street, when it was crowded, in his blue suit, a pair of military light blue trousers, black stockings with red stripes and shoes! 'The people,' he said, 'quite made way for me as I passed. It was like the opening of the Red sea which I now perfectly believe from experience. Even well-dressed people stopped to look at me.' I should think so!" Henry Bulwer has left another story of a dinner party at Lytton Bulwer's, in 1830. "Disraeli," he writes, "wore green velvet trousers, a canary colored waistcoat, low shoes, silver buckles, lace at his wrists and his hair in ringlets. If on leaving the table we had been severally taken aside and asked which was the cleverest of the party we should have been obliged to say, 'the man in the green velvet trousers.'"

In the midst of trials and excitements such as these, the future prime minister suddenly flung himself with tremendous energy into politics. It was evident in a moment that a new gladiator had taken his place in the arena. Meeting Lord Melbourne in Mrs. Morton's house in Storey's Gate, the prime minister

of that statesman's influence. Gradually his Tory radicalism merged into Toryism of a distinctly liberal blend, and he became one of the fighters in the Tory party. Talking or writing, each came alike to him, and many were the political articles he wrote in those days in the Morning Post and the Times. Speaking years later in the House of Commons, in 1853, in days when a newspaper man was still regarded somewhat askance, he delighted the reporters with the grave announcement, "I am myself a gentleman of the press."

His next attempt and his next failure was at Taunton, when he was beaten by Labouchere. On June 20, 1837, he drove to Kensington with Lyndhurst, when the veteran went to wait on the Queen on the morning of her accession. Ten days later he left London to contest Maidstone, and on July 29, amidst cries of "old clo" and "Shylocks," he was declared elected. "Mark what I say—mark what I prophesy," wrote the lady who was to be his future wife, that very day, "Mr. Disraeli will in a very few years be one of the greatest men of his day."

Here we must leave Mr. Monypenny, for here he concludes the first volume of his book. If he succeeds in bringing it to a conclusion with the same fascination and ability, he will be entitled to take his place at the table of biographers above the salt.

AVIATOR SOCIETY INCORPORATED

M-BANY, N. Y. — The International Aviators, with principal office at Fly Mountain, Ulster county, has been incorporated with a capital of \$250,000 to give exhibitions and demonstrations of aeroplanes, flying machines and balloons and to operate practise grounds for such exhibitions.

CLARK MEMORIAL GIFT.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—William A. Clark, former United States senator from Montana, has given \$150,000 to the Los Angeles Young Women's Christian Association, to erect a home for working girls, as a memorial to his mother, Mary Andrews Clark.

Fujiyama Art Trays



(Won't Warp or Crack)

We have just received from our Yokohama representatives a large shipment of Japanese Art Trays, principally in the Fujiyama and stork designs. These trays are made of paper mache and will not warp or crack. The decorations, which are in black, gold, and silver, combine to make a very beautiful effect. The prices are as follows:

FUJIYAMA DESIGN.		STORK DESIGN.	
6 x 8 1/2	\$.50	6 x 8 1/2	\$.50
7 1/2 x 10	\$.75	7 1/2 x 10	\$.75
9 x 12	1.00	10 1/2 x 14	1.25
10 1/2 x 14	1.25	12 x 16	1.50
12 x 16	1.50	13 1/2 x 18	1.75
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Brush and Comb Tray	.75c	Brush and Comb Tray	.50
Card Tray	.50	Card Tray	.50
Crumb Tray and Brush	.75	Crumb Tray and Brush	1.00

You may pay more for a gift, but you cannot buy anything more useful. Each tray bears our name on the back.

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ILLINOIS EXECUTIVE WANTS \$20,000,000 WATERWAY STARTED

CHICAGO—Now that the special commission of engineers appointed by President Taft has approved Governor Deneen's plan for a nine-foot waterway from Joliet down the Illinois and Mississippi rivers to St. Louis, the Illinois executive is bending his efforts to the task of getting the work started by the state next spring.

Governor Deneen's plan is to have a 24-foot channel from Chicago to Joliet, along the drainage canal, and a 9-foot channel from Joliet to La Salle.

He and Isham Randolph, one of the engineers of the drainage canal, estimate that the \$20,000,000 authorized by the people of the state for a lakes-to-the-gulf waterway, will be ample to construct the 9-foot channel to La Salle and provide sufficient water power to pay off the bond issue within 10 years.

The question of the expenditure of the \$20,000,000 must be settled by the state Legislature. The next Legislature meets March 4 and Governor Deneen will ask for immediate waterway action.

The beginning of the Illinois link in the waterway was sidetracked at the last session of the Legislature through a difference of plans between the Governor and Senator Lorimer. Senator Lorimer wanted a 14-foot channel to the gulf, with federal cooperation, and opposed the spending of any of the \$20,000,000 until this was assured.

His opposition was sufficient to defeat Governor Deneen in his efforts to start work immediately, trusting to the federal government to come in afterwards.

The engineers' commission, which was headed by General Bixby, will report to the next Congress in December that Governor Deneen's plan is feasible, but that Senator Lorimer's is impracticable and visionary.

It will not report in favor of cooperation between state and federal governments because no plan of cooperation was submitted to it. This question therefore is not likely to be disposed of for another year.

The people who have the future of

Chicago as a port at heart are also greatly cheered by the arrival of Col. George A. Zinn to take charge of the office of United States engineer left vacant by the removal of Maj. Rees from Chicago. Chicago pride suffered quite a shock when this post was made subsidiary to Milwaukee last summer, on the theory that the presence of an administrative officer was not needed where so little work was being done.

Colonel Zinn comes from Portland, Me., where he has been in charge of the harbor and fortification works for three years. The problems he has to face here are:

Size, location and character of the out-harbor that must be built soon.

Extent of federal cooperation, through the construction of protecting breakwaters.

Whether the city, the sanitary district or private interests are to be encouraged to take the leadership in dock building.

Whether all center-pier bridges in the Chicago river shall be condemned.

Whether the width of span of new bridges shall be 140 or 200 feet.

The nature of river channel improvement to be undertaken by local or federal agencies.

Major Rees recently reported that Chicago could create the greatest fresh water harbor in the world at an expenditure of not more than \$3,000,000. He had not completed his work of surveying the harbor possibilities and investigating the details of the combined river and lake harbor, when he was called away. Colonel Zinn probably will take up the matter where Major Rees left it.

The proper development of the Chicago harbor is one of the first requisites toward the construction of a lakes-to-the-gulf waterway, and it is the hope of public spirited citizens that both projects will be under way in a short while.

WOMEN VOTING IN SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Following meetings that women's suffrage organizations have been holding in this city, more than 200 women have become registered voters. One day 27 women went before the board of registrars in order that they might vote on school committee at the municipal election on Dec. 6.

An organization known as the Equal Suffrage League has opened quarters here, which are open to all interested women every day.



FOR THANKSGIVING DAY

PUMPKIN PIES, each	\$.40
PUMPKIN PIES (individual), per doz.	1.20
SPECIAL MINCE PIES, each	.50
MINCE PIES (individual), per doz.	1.20
ENGLISH PLUM PUDDINGS (moulded), per pound	1.50
ENGLISH PLUM PUDDINGS (individual), per doz.	1.60
THANKSGIVING FRUIT CAKE, per pound	.50

SPECIAL SMALL CAKES SUITABLE FOR THIS DAY

Chocolates, Hard Candies and Imported Confections.

Vienna Ice Cream, quart .75 Cranberry Sherbet, quart .50

Frozen Pudding, quart 1.25 Fresh Strawberry Sherbet, quart .75

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Quincy School Makes Good Americans of Immigrants

ONCE FAMOUS NEIGHBORHOOD NOW
OCCUPIED BY NEW ARRIVALS IN THE
COUNTRY WHO MUST BE TAUGHT
METHODS DIFFER FROM THOSE GENERALLY USED

Prospective Citizens, Some of Them Do Not Know a Word of English
When They Come, and, in Addition to This, Frederick W.
Swan, Master of School, Has to Inculcate Ideas of Common
Decency and Cleanliness.

Teaching immigrant children to become good American citizens is fascinating work. It is also a work of the utmost importance, both to the country as a whole and to the city in which it is carried on.

This work is being successfully done here in Boston at the Quincy school on Tyler street, where, under the direction of Frederick W. Swan, the foreign children of the neighborhood are taught not only to read and write English but the fundamentals of right living as well.

They are grateful, these immigrant children, and in their letters to the principal they try to tell him so. The work with them continues not only through the legal school age but beyond as well; and an organization looks after the boys when they have left the school, and helps them in their life work.

HALF a century ago to designate your residence as Tyler street was to say, virtually, that you lived in one of the best and most conservative sections of the town, that your dwelling was substantial and commodious and fitted with the latest devices for domestic comfort and convenience. Today these same houses shelter four, five and six families of eight or nine each, and no "improvement" has been added since the days when the last old resident packed his household goods on the moving van and reluctantly turned away from the streets and the houses that long association had made dear to him.

The Armenian, the Greek, the Russian Jew, the Irish American, the Chinese,

confines it is natural they spill over on the walks, the curbs and streets when the weather permits it; and when it does not, into the cafes and halls and so-called amusement places that abound in that district.

Most of these immigrants were illiterate and impoverished in their own land. When they arrive here they have the added disadvantage of knowing not one word of English, and none of the ways of their new country—ways which must seem amazing to them. For the most part they are, huddled together in ignorance, helplessness, poverty and dirt. If let alone, conditions naturally get worse. How to handle them, what to do with all of these varying elements, races, nationalities and creeds, is the problem the city has to face, for the welfare of any given section of the community is one with the welfare of any other. The safety of the Back Bay is part and parcel with the safety of Tyler street.

Quincy School Unique

A tremendous work is being met through the school in that district—the Quincy. In point of varied nationalities and races it is the most picturesque in the city. There are known to be 24 different nationalities in the school and there are supposed to be several more, but an official count has not been made. When the master of the school, Frederick W. Swan, got thus far he stopped, thinking he had gone far enough. It is known as the immigrant school.

Every class in the several buildings included in the Quincy district, from the babies in the kindergarten to the graduating classes in the eighth grade, and all through the night school, is of absorbing interest. It readily can be seen that many of the methods employed in the schools made up of children of American-born parents and grandparents will not do at all among these offspring of races whose heritage of tradition, tempera-

moral, social, civic, and able through honest work to earn for themselves and their families decent wages, than those who have merely academic accomplishment or acquisition. The school must supply for these children what the American child receives as a matter of course in his own home. The normal education for the normal child does not mean much here. Only a handful of these are normal.

The Quincy school has the usual grades and branches, but methods and ideals must necessarily differ in many important particulars from those in force in the strictly American or English school. In other words, its horizon is brought close by a thick tangle of underbrush which must first be cleared away. It has several altogether unusual, striking and most interesting features. For instance, there is a "steamer" class. This class is made up of children who have, practically speaking, just stepped off the ship that brought them across the waters. They have no knowledge of the English language. In the present class of 67 pupils, only 22 have been in the country longer than September.

All Nations Come

One, a little Chinese boy, set his foot on American soil for the first time Sept. 8, and on Sept. 14 was enrolled on the register of the Quincy school. He is the son of a merchant who has been engaged in business in this city for several years. Last summer the latter returned to his own country and brought this little son of 10 or 12 years back with him. He is a lovable-looking little chap, bright and clean as any one could ask. His hair is cut short, like any little American boy's, and he wears a natty gray knickerbocker suit, with immaculate collar and tie. He looks as though he came from a well-orderd American home, fresh from the hands of a careful, doting mother. He learns quickly, is obedient, has pretty manners, and seems well pleased with his new

to that tragic part where Jack fell down and broke his crown. When it was explained to them that crown meant head, one little fellow made it hard for his teacher not to laugh when he looked up solemnly and said: "No strong head."

Race Prejudice Unknown

It is remarked that the children of this school evince little or no race prejudice. "While it would naturally be held in check in the school room, even in the school yard there is but little evidence of it. There has been but one fight this year, and it might or might not have been due to racial differences. Once some of the boys started a "Chink, chink, chink" at one of the little new Chinamen, but generally altogether a different spirit is shown. It is not unusual for the Chinese boy and the Irish boy, the Armenian boy and the Brazilian, to go about the school yard with their arms entwined. "A man's a man for a' that."

While many schools have organized play at recess, at the Quincy school the boys are allowed free play. This is done that they may learn to bump into each other and knock each other down, mayhap, without wanting to fight every time it happens, or desiring revenge in some other way. Part of the school yard is reserved for those who do not care for the rough and tumble, but wish to be quiet. When the imaginary line that separates the two is crossed, a boy is safe—no one dares touch him. In this school it is found best to separate the girls and boys. The system has advantages and disadvantages, but on the whole, segregation is thought to work better in this school. The boys do better when the girls are not around. Therefore the girls are housed in different buildings under different names, and the boys have the Quincy school building all to themselves.

The open air class is another novel feature of the school. It is made up of children taken from the other classes as being smaller sized and under weight, physically deficient, due largely to abnormal conditions in their own homes. "They are set aside as needing special care and instruction in normal living. It would do no good to send them home. The school must be mother and school too. It is found that many of them are up until all hours of the night and out again early in the morning. They are improperly clothed, improperly fed, never bathe, and sleep and live in rooms that are never ventilated and that are occupied by three, four and five others. Often they come to school unfed; not always because there is no food, but because there is no regular living and food has not happened to come their way. When it does, it is more than probably not the right kind. It may have been soggy half-baked bread with pepper on it to keep them warm."

One Class the Open Air

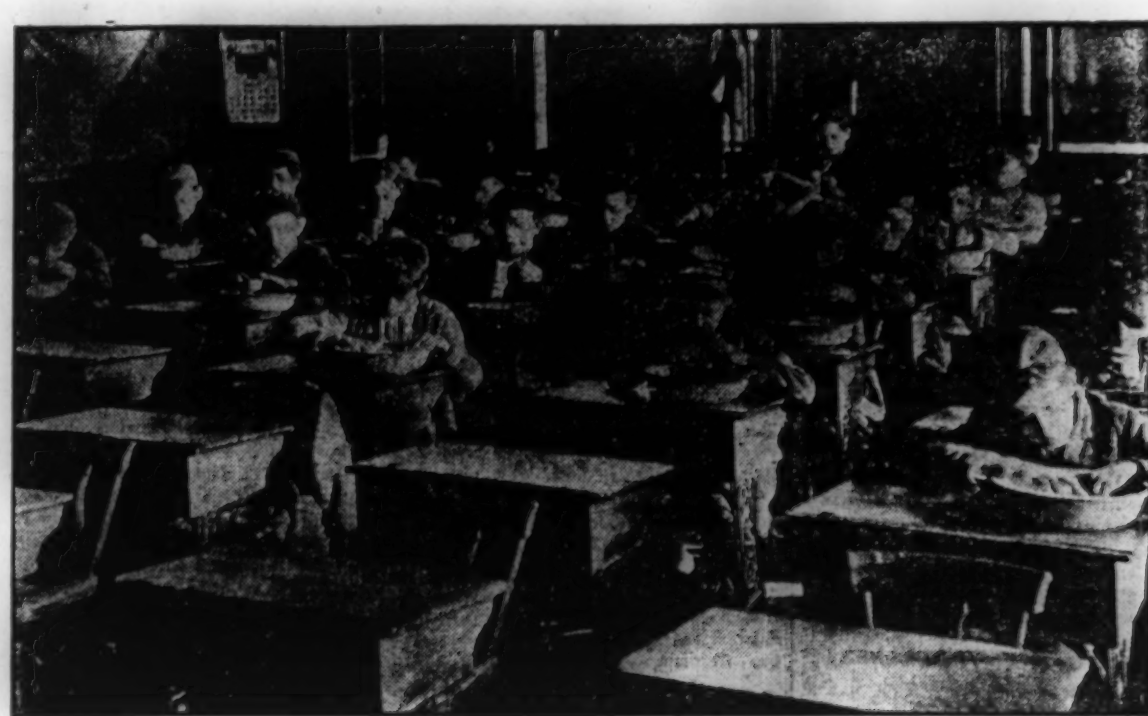
In this open air class they sit in a room with windows wide open both top and bottom. When it is warm enough they go outside into the school yard, where desks and chairs have been arranged for them, and there they have their lessons. They wear hats and coats if they want them and they are now looking forward to bags of duck which they will slip into like a sleeping bag and button over their shoulders. Then they can sit with the cool, fresh air flowing over them as long as they please and be as comfortable as kittens. At first they rebelled against the sunshine, but now they like it and will often insist upon telling "teacher" that it has begun to shine on their desk. One day recently they wrote letters to Mr. Swan, master of the school. One made a point of telling him that the sun shone on his head every day.

In the middle of the morning they have lunch. This lunch was meant primarily for the fresh air children, but it was found so many of the children spent their pennies for cheap candy or worse—these children usually have plenty of pennies—the lunch idea has been extended to include all. The food has to be most carefully selected so as to avoid crossing the scruples of faith or religion of the little ones. For instance, not butter, but butterine is used and there is no pork. It costs two cents. Those who cannot afford the money or do not wish to spend it so bring their own lunch.

In the middle of the afternoon session the children have a second lunch of hot malted milk provided by a friend of the school. This is served to them at their desks in mugs contributed to this particular class by a friend of the teacher, Miss Dally. After the lunch there is a general scrubbing up. And with all the energy and gusto in the world they scrub their faces and their hands and as much of their little bodies as is possible for them to get at in school. Each one has a basin and a nail brush, a tooth brush also, and some of them have gone so far as to get tooth powder. They scrub away until they shine, then they come in and scrub their desks, for it is impressed upon them that it is a fine thing to be clean. Then the brushes are hung up to dry, the basins cleaned out and put away and they are ready for the next "game."

Some time in the course of the day they sleep. Books and papers are put away, they fold their arms upon their desks and rest their little heads upon them. Thus they recline or sleep, one hour, the most refreshing hour in all the 24 to some of them. Study is not neglected in this class but it is not pushed as it is in the other classes. A little Italian boy writing to his teacher in an English exercise, with every word spelled right says:

"I came to school to learn. When I went through the rooms I am going to college. And after I went to college I am going



PUPILS WITH CLEANSING UTENSILS HARD AT WORK.
Scrubbing time is one of most enjoyable periods of the day in this peculiar school.

to work in an office. And I thank you Miss Dally for making me smart. And I thank you for the malted milk, and I thank you for bringing me into the yard."

The class was started last year as an experiment with such good results it has been made a regular feature of the school work.

Right Living Taught

Instruction in the simplest forms of right living is an important part of the work of the school. A regular attendant, who has the title of nurse, looks after the small ills that invest the children, such as vermin, evil conditions arising from uncleanness, lack of food, common ignorance, etc. Every morning children needing it are sent to her for attention. Once a week or oftener if necessary she visits their homes and tries to instruct the parents in the care of their children and their homes, the necessity of bathing, ventilation and common cleanliness. It seems an almost hopeless proceeding at times, but she rejoices in some small progress.

After all it is through the children themselves that the most is accomplished. Set the standard for the children and so it is believed they will always live.

considered very good, for it calls forth the enthusiasm of the whole and often reaches and arouses them in a way that cannot be done in the class room. One exercise they enjoy is the dictionary drill. Boys from two or three of the rooms are called to the platform and take their places before a dictionary. Then the master announces a word. The scramble that ensues is almost as exciting as an election and no victor at the polls is more elated than the boy who gets the word right first. It is great sport and it means the alphabet, spelling, the meaning and use of words, and it means a knowledge of alphabetical arrangement or order as used in filing. Business men complain that there is a surprising and lamentable ignorance of this on the part of employees; that those otherwise intelligent often are at sea when it comes to a simple matter like this. Courtesy also is included in these exercises as it is in all the work of the school, and there are special talks brought out by events or the seasons of the year.

For the littler children there is a kindergarten. It has problems of its own, especially when the little ones do not know a word that is being said to them. For those a little older but just coming

full of interest. Then they themselves are "sentences." The one who can remember the first sentence and say it, is that sentence and stands out on the floor to show it. The second sentence stands beside him, and so on. When they have all the sentences other children act out the story. It may be the one of the three little kittens who lost their mittens when they went out to play. There is the mamma cat, and the three little baby cats with their mittens and they go out gaily to play, but come back sorrowing. They receive their admonition with solemn faces and go back on their search. The return is joyous and all ends in a happy finale of purrs and smiles. The children who cannot or are too shy to say the words, enter heartily into the play, absorb the meaning, and the first thing they know they are saying the story themselves.

Teaching Is Effective

Right here it may not be amiss to relate the effect a graphic description of the beauties of cleanliness given by the kindergarten teacher had upon one of the little ones. When he came back the next day he told how he had made his kitty clean by dumping her down the waste pipe. The cat had clawed and howled and had finally attracted the attention of the child's mother, who rescued it. The child was delighted with his efforts. He could see no harm. All he could think of was that teacher would be pleased because the kitty was clean.

A phenomenon of the school that has not been explained is that while the lower grades are crowded, 250 children in the first grade of the Quincy school, and this the case every year, there are only 55 in the graduating class. Where the children go, what becomes of them, no one can tell. It is true that families move away, but others come in. However, it is the purpose of the school to take good care of these, even after they have finished their schooling and gone out among the wage workers.

They have a Quincy School Club of Cooperation, an organization composed of teachers and recent graduates whose object is to guide each boy's course of study, or search for employment, during the first few years after he leaves school. Not only that, but the club advertises its boys, sending out cards requesting that when you want a boy permanently, during any of the vacations, or before or after school, you communicate with Frederick W. Swan, master of the school. The club has done excellent work. Mr. Swan shows with pride a letter just received from a boy who when he started was what is called a hard case. He cared neither for home, parents nor teachers, was dirty, etc. The day he wrote the letter he had secured work at a certain

(Continued on Page 14, Column 3.)



HEADS BOWED FOR HOUR'S NAP.

Rest is one of the things taught the immigrant children of the Quincy school.

the Japanese, the Italian, the Egyptian, Brazilian, Portuguese, and a score of other nationalities now swarm the houses and Tyler street and streets adjacent to it. Some of the old families, it is true, still grace the street with their fine mahogany and shining silver, finding the neighborhood an interesting and not unattractive one; and a few of the modern arrivals who have been in this country several years, have suites of well-furnished rooms with clean lace curtains at the windows and a polished drop plate on the door; but for the most part it is an immigrant district, drawing its inhabitants from all quarters of the world, crowding them into such narrow

ment, customs, morals, religion and environment represent standards of living altogether at variance from the ideals the country of their adoption is trying to bring out through its own children.

On the other hand, things the American-born child grows into naturally, as it were, without ever having been taught, must be made part of the school curriculum for the immigrant child. As Grover Cleveland once said, it is not a theory that confronts us, but a condition. It is more necessary to turn out for present and future citizenship boys and girls, men and women who are law-abiding, clean-lived, clean-bodied, appreciative of the institutions of the country,

environment. There are seven other little boys from China in the class, all unshaven, all with their queues cut off and dressed in American clothes.

The roster of the class shows such names as Demetrius, Emanuel, Elias, Ying, Zolotto, Tamosh, Asher, Magnet, Loventhal, Haddad, Demarsky, Maloff, Raskind, Inzodda, Moy, Hong, Leing, John, George, etc., which speak for themselves of the nationalities they represent. The children range from 8 to 18 years old. Some of them have had some slight instruction in their own country, but most of them none at all. Their instruction in English includes language, reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing and whatever other useful information can consistently be brought into the work of the school room. As they are individually ready for the regular grade work they are advanced into it. The younger children, naturally, are able to enter the lower grades more quickly than the older ones their corresponding grades. As a rule it takes from a year and a half to two years to prepare these pupils for the grammar classes.

It is interesting to watch these children of a dozen races and varying ages, busy, intent on some simple problem in numbers, or struggling with the puzzling complications of the English language, race hatred lost in a common endeavor, all tractable, kindly and bright. Methods of instructing them are often surprisingly simple to the lay mind, but whatever it may be it has a purpose behind it, carefully reasoned out.

One day they were enjoying the nursery classic of Jack and Jill, and came



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CARPETS LINOLEUMS

DEBUSSY NATURE'S OWN TONE POET

His "L'Enfant Prodigue" far different from "Pelleas and Melisande," with its wonderful unity of score and libretto—One tone describes Puck.

THE Debussy of "L'Enfant Prodigue" is not the Debussy of "Pelleas." For "L'Enfant Prodigue" must suit the rulings of the schools if it was to win the prize de Rome. Still there is a venturesome tang to it, hints of those divagations from the beaten paths which the theme itself portended.

If one remembers rightly the self-complacent elder brethren of established music even in those early days had regaled their complaint against any leniency to the young offender. But when it came to the competition, Guiraud's word to the wise youth was sufficient, and he saved his real individualities till afterward. The judges therefore said that no more interesting piece had ever been presented to them, and were almost unanimous in its favor.

"L'Enfant Prodigue" was, however, said last spring when it was staged at Covent Garden to be still a cantata, not a miniature opera. The youthful prize-piece of 1884, it will be remembered, had been rescued for the festival at Sheffield.

At Covent Garden, "L'Enfant Prodigue" was in every one's ears. "L'Enfant Prodigue" seemed pallid and featureless, as "purely concert music" is likely to seem amid the pomp and vanity of the theater. There are not the dramatic possibilities for it which one finds in Saint-Saens' "Samson," of course, but even "Samson" staged is not drama; it is still a scriptural story set to music and groups itself like a sermon into successive heads. The wonder of "Pelleas and Melisande" is the unity both of libretto and music. "L'Enfant Prodigue" is unified by the style of the composer, of course, but naturally has not that perfection of wholeness which "Pelleas," more than any other dramatic work of these times, embodies.

For all the singular beauty of Debussy's masterpiece, however, it is to be said that nowhere does one really feel so sure that he is right as when listening to his piano pieces when well played. The opera house with its glittering generalities can never have the intimacy of the chamber concert. The words even of Maeterlinck have an obviousness which jars on the thought steeped in Debussy. To hear Debussy with other music on the other hand is either to think that Debussy is out of tune or that the other music is.

Debussy's music has as key the title of his work; and to a degree which no other composer has ever approached, he dominates the hearer's mood by this theme he has chosen.

If it is footprints in the snow, one never gets away from these. He is not onomatopoeic to the extent of imitating the squeak of boots over the snow crust, and yet the reminder of how footsteps creak in snow is in the "zipping" of five or six continuous degrees of the scale all together. Is it not exactly so that crunching snow sounds?

Who before has had ears to analyze these unities of nature and reproduce them through the same blending of pitches in an instrument? Composers have followed mathematical law and acoustical properties; they have said that such and such combinations are discordant because they have a complex mathematic relation when we count the sound waves. But nature says there is no discord, and all truly natural sounds blend with all others without interference. Not only logically but as the piano tells it in the breathlessly soft utterances which Debussy notes on his pages, the wholeness of musical beauty exists in every tone and therefore no tone needs another to make it complete. This leads to the absolute absence of harmony between each and among all, does it not? It is only when we regard one tone as in some sort incomplete without a certain other that the wrong tone added makes discord. But material sounds do not show forth this essential harmony to ears trained to think "do, mi, sol." Therefore M. Debussy treads softly and speaks low—preparing us gently for the full harmony he perhaps foresees.

The evasive beauty which is not and yet in a sense is in the varied semblances we set forth in the name of art is self-effacing waiting until his subject itself shall speak. When he writes about a submerged cathedral—for this is how one translates his "Cathedrale Engloutie," rather than seen through a mist—he is appealing wholly to the imagination. He does not ask us to see the cathedral as through a mist, nor showing it fully and now half hiding it. No, we are rather by a calm sea imagining the cathedral which the slow intrusion of

the ocean has at last hidden from human ken. The bells may still be heard, as the old legend tells us, but this is the only touch of realism. The stately towers, the dignity and grandeur of the whole, the prayers and aspirations which the quick imagination are still poured forth in the deep drowned aisles—these things arise in thought under the sway of this music, not as if one were looking at stone through ever so translucent a watery veil, but rather as one sees them mentally.

Here is the great difference between Debussy's impressionism and that of the painters. The impressionist's canvas is usually heavy with paint. Monet is obvious and coarse beside the evanescent imagery of Debussy's preludes. The image is there clear and perfect to the mind; but as a thought, not as a material form.

Debussy has a new prelude, the dance of Puck, which was lately played by Mr. Copeland to a delighted Boston audience who demanded its repetition. The music records the feeling one has when watching the dance of a will o' the wisp or the flickering constellations of fireflies over the heaven of the grass.

But that the whole of the story may speak in a single tone, as we have already said, is proved by the final note of this composition. After a delicate whirl of gossamer skirts, as one may fancy, or a tricky tip-toe pirouette of the sprite himself, a rhythmic hiatus is followed by one note barely tanged in the middle of the keyboard having no discoverable tonal relation to what has just gone. It is not a period; rather it is an exclamation with a quirk of interrogation in it. It is indescribable, but it is Puck himself, whole and nothing wanting. One fancies even that the artist might give us Puck himself in this single tone without all the rest that has preceded.

That Debussy's art is a separate art from other music one is the further persuaded when one hears music that is nearer the old time norm immediately after listening to Debussy. There is the same shock of dissatisfaction with the self-evident harmonies and assertive rhythms which one feels in turning from beautiful painting to sculpture.

Now not to like mixing up one's painting and sculpture is not to say that both are not beautiful. No one who has enjoyed his sculpture in the long-drawn whiteness of galleries, with perhaps now and again an oblong of brilliant blue or scarlet as a background for some of the cold, clear outlines, can ever like to see statuary otherwise placed.

Now we are touching on the individuality of art. To set sculptured images among green trees is to affront both. Living forms should appear among the living forms of nature. Nature is not art; or if it is, it is a different form of art from any of the others. Of course, in a formal garden with the trees and hedges clipped the statues seem at home. Or a weather-worn statue may have a right effect out of doors, and tone with the landscape as rocks do, but its beauty is not then dependent upon its fidelity to any of the gracious curvings of the art of sculpture. It should have rather the ruggedness of the trees or other sylvan shapes. Architecture is not out of place in natural settings when it keeps close to the tree or rock forms; but a building should key with the

INTRICATE TASK IS PAINTING ROOF ABOVE BIG BEN

LONDON—When the houses of Parliament assemble on Nov. 15, the cleaning and painting operations which are now being carried out will have been completed. The final stage of the work consists in the cleaning and painting of the pinnacle roof above the clock. The last time this work was done was the year of the coronation of King Edward and, owing to the great altitude at which a considerable amount of scaffolding of a somewhat elaborate nature has to be erected for the purpose, it will be readily understood that the operation is not carried out more often than is absolutely necessary. The highest platform at present in use by the men is no less than 300 feet from the ground. To those walking over Westminster bridge, or approaching the Abbey from the Birdseye Walk, or Victoria street, Big Ben presents a quaint appearance with its roof entirely encased in a young forest of scaffolding poles, the men at work appearing most diminutive at so great a distance.

AMENDMENT TO LAND ACT IS UP IN NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Framed with the object of facilitating the opening up of lands for settlers, the government's land act amendment bill has just been introduced into Parliament. The most important clause in the measure is perhaps that which gives to the crown the power to take compulsorily on lease large estates for subdivision. Sub-lessees, or crown tenants, will be given the option to purchase their holdings from the original owner, and he will be compelled to sell. This clause will apply only to estates of £40,000 and over in value.

As the bill stands at present, there is every inducement to the original owner to sell to tenants placed on the land by the crown, since he can obtain the increment of land up to 10 years; if, however, the land is not sold within 10 years, the increment goes to the crown.

landscape around it. On a hill a stately, pillared mansion may seem to be in its right place, but in general low buildings that hug the ground and seem, like the rocks, trees and grass, to have sprung forth from it, satisfy the sense of harmony.

It is this innate sense of the fitness of things that enables Debussy to keep every word of a tone-story in the right vocabulary. His "Minstrels," for example, are singers and twanglers of the light guitar throughout. The whole of this prelude is dominated in an indescribable way with this feeling of minstrelsy. Not even a Chopin nocturne seems, from this point of view, so perfectly in key as a Debussy prelude. His songs have this same unity of thought. He chooses naturally poems that are keyed to one delicate impression and then he chooses from his sensitive tonal palette at will, unheeding the multiplication table and the metronome. Yet when he has done there is order and rightness there, and an exquisite propriety.

To turn from this tapestry web of his weaving—since softly dimmed tapestries seem nearer than any form of art to his work save poetry—to the frank outlines of other music or to the evident colors that play for us in the free forms of modern composition is to experience a shock. When Debussy is speaking one thinks; while one is but too likely merely to listen when other music is in question.

It has been said that the Debussy music is sensuous; but that depends on what one means by sensuous. Emotionality, that romantic soulfulness which Schumann invites and Chopin insists upon, is utterly lacking from Debussy. Not a heart throb the faster does any of his music urge one; but rather one forgets physical surroundings, not for empyrean heights by any means, but for some idealistic world of nature and art where one has never trod in shoe leather.

His song of the steadily falling rain has none of the melancholy of the words. It is the sweet quietude rather of that mood which rain on the roof compels. His song of sunset has not that hint of blood which the words hold; it tells the plangent beauty of the evening clouds, not said in glaring color but voicing that mystery and awe in which one gazes at the every-day miracles of the natural world. His song of the autumn woods with the dove that calls to its reflection in the water has the marvelous unity of impression of which we have spoken, but we do not find in it the somewhat querulous question of the poet, "Why is every delight from the woodland departed?" The woodland does not change just because a human heart has broken its day wears to evening. The calm impersonality of all this picture-making is the marvelousness of Debussy.

One heard a startled half-cry from some listener at Puck's final word when the prelude described above was played while delighted laughter, too, was audible over the applause. One saw the quiet absorbed image-tracing of them all when the dignities of the cathedral were told, but there is never a hint of a tear in Debussy's music. There is always sweetness, if not light; and if not fire (Beethoven said music must strike fire, not draw the complacent tear) there is always untroubled joy.

AMEER WILL BESTOW FOREST LAND TRACT ON JELLALABAD POOR

CALCUTTA—According to the frontier correspondent of The Englishman, the Ameer of Afghanistan, who is to pay a visit to Jellalabad, has given instructions that a distribution of the tract of land known as the Lakhi forest to the poor people of the neighborhood shall take place on his majesty's arrival. Meanwhile the Governor of Jellalabad has been ordered to get them to clear the forest. No revenue is to be demanded from the plot holders for a period of three years, and water will be supplied free from the Daronto river canals.

The Ameer has also directed the Governor of Jellalabad to appoint a committee of influential Muhammadans and Hindus to arrange for the placing of lamps in every street and bazaar of the city, and for the supply of water to the city from the local streams. To meet the expense of this measure the committee has decided to levy a tax on every householder of Rs. 8 (\$2.56) and on each shopkeeper of Rs. 4 (\$1.18).

MR. HULL ELECTED AT BY-ELECTION

JOHANNESBURG—Mr. Hull, minister of finance, who was defeated at the general election, has now been elected by a majority of 319 at the by-election at Barberton. The member who had been elected for Barberton at the general election, retired in order that a seat might be provided for Mr. Hull. Considerable surprise is expressed in some quarters, especially on the Witwatersrand, where the opinion held was that he might perhaps attain a majority of not more than 50, some people going to the length of prophesying a Unionist victory. The contest aroused the greatest enthusiasm in the district with the result that the poll was heavy.

American Composer and Local Pianist Seize Opportunity

Henry Hadley sings his prize song, Carlo Buonamici discourses pianistic scholarship at Symphony concert.

WAS it the fairy that did it? If not, what was the disturbing influence in the symphony music of Friday afternoon?

Heretofore, Oberon's people, when invited to take part in our concerts, very properly, after giving us their half hour of entertainment, have retired to make room for serious things. But on Friday the fairy king was not in a disciplinary mood. He handed his scepter over to Puck; and Puck told the rest to go ahead and take possession of the Symphony flutes and fiddles and not let go until they had their fun out.

So there was only fairy music at Mr. Fiedler's sixth matinee; or, to put it more correctly, there was some music that Oberon's folk made, other music that they spoiled; fairy fiddling, we might say, and fairy meddling.

The trouble began when the "Roman Carnival" overture was about a third part played. You would have said that the conductor when preparing for the concert had taken his men just that distance in the overture, and finding they were doing well, rapped his baton for a halt and practised the work of Berlioz no further. You might have said, too, that the Friday matinee was showing itself to be in truth what its official name implies, only a rehearsal and not in the severest sense of the word a concert.

Insufficient explanations. The blame lies with Oberon for letting his scepter go out of his hands. Thought Puck: "If this is a Roman carnival, I surely belong in it. Fairies! To your posts!" and at every violin's bridge at once a fairy stood, and into the tube of every flute, clarinet and horn crept another.

Such a joggling as the rhythm got at that moment! And it never found its balance again while the overture lasted. "That was not very well done of us," said Puck to his crew. "No harm, however, for 'carnival' means each one act as he pleases. Ready, now, to go to your places again! Here comes Mr. Hadley, who brought us to Boston today, and we must do our best for him. All remember your tricks. Which of you is to be the spotted toad? Who is to be the leaping fish, and who the shooting star? Yes, and just as the fiddling is coming to an end, Mustardseed is to crow. Make it more like a sneeze, Mustardseed, and they will all laugh in spite of themselves. Twenty minutes before your turn comes. Watch Mr. Hadley, everybody!"

The orchestra does not need to keep anything secret from its Boston patrons. Mr. Fiedler and his men, coming home from a brilliant southern tour which maintained the musical reputation of our city and perhaps added something to it, could not be expected to prepare one of the heavier pieces of their repertory. Although the players arrived home early in the week, the work of the trip practically held on until the Cambridge concert of Thursday evening. The elaborate modern symphonies will come in good measure when Mr. Fiedler has time to give them the necessary study.

Suppose the director of the orchestra had undertaken to present this week a Strauss number, where would Mr. Hadley, the visiting conductor, have been with his little tone poem on the "Culprit Fay"? Surely, if the conductor of the Seattle orchestra were coming across the continent to perform his music here, the

courteous thing to do was to let him have the first honors of the program. You cannot give American music writers a fair chance, you see, unless you retire your German favorites for the time being into the background.

Two things worth knowing we learned on Friday; first that we have a native composer with ability to write a score which in idea, imagination, color, workmanship and all other musicianly points is worth the consideration of a Schumann, Bruckner, Strauss orchestra; and second, that we have piano scholarship in our city that merits the Symphony orchestra's recognition.

Describe Mr. Buonamici's playing in the terms of praise that are customary in estimates of solo performance. Write down, touch, tone, execution and all the other words that relate to piano technique and place with each of them some adjective that conveys a compliment. Put the old phrases together in any pretty way you like, the result will not overestimate Mr. Buonamici. But take care when you come to tell about the performance of orchestra and soloist as a whole; for there you have the middle-some fairies to reckon with. Puck, the considerate fellow, did keep his hands off Mr. Buonamici's piano.

Program of the sixth Symphony rehearsal and concert:

Berlioz, overture, "The Roman Carnival," op. 9; Henry Hadley, "The Culprit Fay," rhapsody for orchestra, conducted by the composer; Chopin, concerto No. 2, F minor for piano and orchestra, op. 21; Tchaikovsky, suite No. 3, in G major, op. 55; soloist, Carlo Buonamici.

CONCERT NOTES.

Felix Berber, a violinist new to Boston, is the soloist at the Symphony concerts of Friday afternoon, Nov. 25, and Saturday evening, Nov. 26. Mr. Berber was for many years concert master of the Gewandhaus orchestra of Leipzig, under Arthur Nikisch. He will play in Boston the Brahms violin concerto. The new work of the seventh Symphony program is Debussy's "Rondes de Printemps," which is a part of an unfinished suite entitled "Images." An adagio and fugue for string orchestra by Mozart will have its first Boston performance. The piece calling for the larger powers of the Symphony men is the "Death and Transfiguration" tone poem of Richard Strauss.

Max Fiedler is a busier conductor this year than he has ever been before since he came to Boston, and all to the benefit of our musical life. The Cecilia Society's choral program now entrusted to his care will call out those energies which the performance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony indicated were latent in him. Bantock's "Omar Khayyam" is the work to be given at the first Cecilia concert. Mr. Fiedler directing, and the complete Symphony orchestra assisting Thursday evening, Dec. 1, in Symphony hall.

Only season tickets for the three Cecilia concerts will be obtainable until Friday, Nov. 25, when unsubscribed tickets will be put on sale at the Symphony hall box office.

Emilio Gogorza is perhaps the only one of the great baritone artists whose coming does not renew the dispute about song; declamation. His readings of the song masters have a temperamental freshness and musical truth which hap-

pily clear the air for the time being of argumentative mists. Mr. Gogorza sings in Jordan hall Monday afternoon, Nov. 21, a French, German and English program.

Mme. Jomelli, soprano, and Miss Marie Nichols, violinist, appear in Jordan hall in recital Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 22. Among their new pieces are two songs of Vanzo and an air with violin obbligato from Jean Nougues' opera "Quo Vadis."

Mme. Schumann-Heink gives an afternoon recital at Symphony hall Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 29. Her program begins with a Schumann song cycle and closes with two church pieces, the first Gerold's "Mach mich selig," with accompaniment of organ; the second, Bizet's "Agnus Dei," with accompaniment of organ, harp and violin.

Adolphe Borchard, the new French pianist, plays Beethoven's "Moonlight" sonata and other familiar pieces at his piano recital in Jordan hall Monday afternoon, Nov. 28. His French numbers are a new suite by Saint-Saens and Chevillard's theme and variations.

In the Steinert hall announcements are the following:
Reading of Tennyson's "Enoch Arden"

by Sydney Beckley, Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 22.

Song recital by Mrs. Lilla Osgood Crocker, Monday afternoon, Nov. 28.

Piano recital by Kurt Fischer, an instructor at the New England Conservatory of Music, who makes his first public appearance before an American audience Tuesday evening, Nov. 29. Mr. Fischer's composers are Bach, Beethoven, Grieg, Chopin and Liszt.

Recital by Miss Edith Thompson, pianist, and Nikolai Sokoloff, violinist, Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 7.

Piano recital by Benedict J. Fitz Gerald, Thursday evening, Dec. 8.

Two sonata recitals by David Mannes, violinist, and Mrs. Mannes, pianist, on Tuesday evenings, Dec. 13 and Jan. 24.

The sonata recital by Anton Wittek and Mme. Vita Wittek will be given in Chickering hall Tuesday evening, Dec. 13.

The Flonzaley Quartet plays three Thursday evenings in Chickering hall: Dec. 8, Jan. 26 and Feb. 23.

The dates of the Longy Club concerts of music for wind instruments are Dec. 26, Feb. 13 and March 6. The place, Chickering hall.

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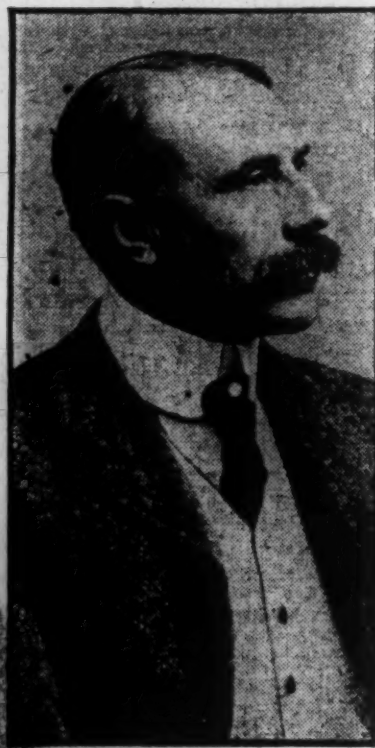
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This composition declared by Fritz Kreisler, to whom it is dedicated, to be of greater importance than anything since the Brahms. Thoroughly modern but without cacophony.

Composer of New Work for Violin, Said to Be of Utmost Importance



(Photograph by J. Russell & Son.)
SIR EDWARD ELGAR.

Telegraphic Briefs

FIRST LUMBER MILL.
SAN DIEGO, Cal. — The Escondido Lumber & Grain Company has opened a lumber mill here. It is the first of its kind ever operated in the valley.

PLANT TO BE ENLARGED.
DENVER — The big steel plant of the Colorado Steel & Iron Company at Pueblo will be enlarged at an early date. The company now operates 12 open hearth furnaces.

PROFIT WINNER.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. — The annual report of the official statistician, which is now completed, shows that 432,000 bushels of wheat were harvested this year and the value is given at \$17,400,000, a conservative estimate.

OFFICE FOR SAN MARCOS.
PORT NEWS, Va. — D. J. Phipps, Port News, has been advised by the War Department that he has been awarded the contract for the construction of the postoffice building at San Marcos, Tex., at a figure approximating the sum of \$50,000.

CONTROL ELECTRIC LINES.
BUFFALO — It is rumored that representatives of the Harriman interests are about to assume the management of the Buffalo Electric Lines outside Los Angeles under the general direction of W. W. Harrin, leaving to H. E. Huntington the control of the roads within the city.

FRENCH SHIP COMING.
SAN DIEGO, Cal. — Among the vessels coming to San Diego, the French ship *David d'Angen*, Captain Guenon, will be the first of the deep-sea windjammer to enter the harbor. It was loaded at Hamburg, and sailed for this port 129 days ago.

PROTECTION OF FORESTS.
VICTORIA, B. C. — The report of the royal commission on forestry and kindred matters has been presented to the government. The findings will form the basis in legislation for the better protection of forests, to be presented to the Legislature in January.

FEDERAL RELIC IS SOLD.
PORTLAND, Ore. — A derelict of the postoffice department was anchored when Kafka Bros. of Portland purchased an iron safe which had been in the building so long that neither the records of the local office nor the department at Washington laid any claim to it.

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL
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THURSDAY EVE., DEC. 1, 1910, AT 8.
GRANVILLE BANTOCK'S
OMAR KHAYYAM
(First performance in Boston)
SOLOISTS
Margaret Keyes, George Harris, Jr., Robert Maltland.
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THE CHILDREN'S CRUSADE
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GOOD FRIDAY EVE., APR. 14, at 7:30
JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH'S
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Soloists
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A Boy's Choir of 50
Season tickets, for the three concerts, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, now on sale. Single seats Nov. 23, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.

BY HADDON SQUIRE.
LONDON — At last we are to have a new violin concerto! Every season brings us new players, one might almost say by the dozen, but the seasons come and the seasons go without the appearance of any new violin work of really first rate importance. Perhaps no repertoire is so limited as that of the violinist. Most of the concertos could, with advantage, be put away and not heard for two or three years, for they are worn threadbare by constant repetition. The Brahms was the last great concerto. And that, perhaps, has ruined more reputations than it has made. Only the very biggest players can grapple with it.

At a Philharmonic concert on Nov. 10 Kreisler was on the program to play the eagerly awaited violin concerto by Sir Edward Elgar with the orchestra under the direction of the composer himself.

No living composer, perhaps, is more fitted to write a violin concerto than Elgar. Years ago he studied the violin with a view to becoming a solo player, and has a large and practical knowledge of the instrument's resources, both technically and otherwise. His style of writing also is peculiarly suited to such a work. All these circumstances made the first performance on Nov. 10 one of very unusual interest, quite apart from

the fact that a new work by Elgar is always an event.

The present writer has been privileged to play through the concerto with Mr. Kreisler from the piano score and for the special benefit of The Monitor readers the great violinist was kind enough to answer some questions put to him regarding the work.

"In your opinion, does it rank with the Brahms and Beethoven?"

"Yes; we have not yet had a romantic concerto of this value."

"Has there been any really great concerto since the Brahms?"

"No."

"Taking into consideration the newer developments of musical art, how does this work stand?"

"In a way, quite outside; although from the player's point of view it is perhaps the most difficult of all concertos for endurance, and it is the first to have all the intricacies of modern scoring. Elgar regards it as one of his finest works. He tells me he has used many youthful themes and that for emotional force it surpasses anything he has yet written. Although the writing is modern there is none of the cacophony we so often get nowadays. A continuous sense of almost poignant beauty runs through the whole work and it is built on tremendous lines, moreover it is easily understood."

"Is there any new development of violin technique?"

"Yes, a good deal of new ground is broken, particularly in the use of double stopping. Had we not been educated by the Brahms this concerto might have been thought unplayable."

"Speaking generally, what do you personally find the most striking features of the work?"

"Perhaps the originality of the themes, and the wonderful accompanied cadenza in the last movement, which is a summing up of the whole work."

"Will you ever play this concerto with piano accompaniment?"

"No, the orchestra is such an integral part. In these days a concerto is a sort of symphony with a violin obligato."

"In comparison with living composers, how do you regard Elgar?"

"As one of the greatest, and I am particularly proud of the fact that he has dedicated this new work to me."

The concerto is in the key of B minor and of the usual three movement form, allegro, andante, allegro. There is no cadenza in the first movement. Here are the principal subjects of the three movements; the first subject being made up of practically four separate themes as follows:



Chicago Music Notes



MRS. SYBIL SAMMIS-MACDERMID.
Chicago dramatic soprano, who is to give a recital Dec. 1 at the Music Hall in her home city.

CHICAGO — Friends of Mrs. Sibyl Sammis-MacDermid, Chicago's dramatic soprano, will have an opportunity to hear her in recital at Music Hall, Fine Arts bldg., Thursday evening, Dec. 1.

The program is arranged impartially as to old and new songs, and composers of this country are given generous recognition. It is Mrs. Sammis-MacDermid's intention to open her program with that great composition of Carissimi (1650) "Victorious, My Heart Is." She will also sing Schubert's "Die Allmacht," and there will be songs of Bach, Brahms, Strauss, Paladine and Rokoof. The American composers represented are Arthur Bergh, Alexander MacFadyen, Daniel Protheroe, and the singer's husband, James J. MacDermid, whose "Love's Great Song" finds a place near the end of a fine program.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE editorial comments today deal with the reelection of Joseph G. Cannon as representative:
CHICAGO INTER-OCEAN—Uncle Joe Cannon was returned to the House "by



AUTUMN.
Autumn is a painter bold—
Wields a virile brush,
Gilds the heavens with his gold,
And on tree and bush
Lavishes his scarlet tints,
Dazzling to the eyes,
Masterfully wondrous hints
Fresh from Paradise!

Maple tree and bayberry,
Sumac and the elm,
Blazon forth in colors free,
A eye to overwhelm.
Everywhere in gorgeousness;
Earth and sea and sky
All appear in gala dress
When the autumn's night.

Crisp and dull the autumn air,
With a touch of frost;
Golden glory everywhere,
Reckless of the cost.
Cold above, but warm below—
Autumn hath the art,
Spite of chilly touch, to know
How to warm the heart!

PENDING LEADS.
Teacher — Who is the greatest inventor?
Shaggy-haired Pupil—Pat. Pending.
I guess. I see his name on more inventions than I do any other man's.—Chicago Tribune.

ON THE COACH LINE.
City Editor—"Any radical changes for the better in football this season?"
Sporting Footbal—"Verily. I understand that not more than one ticket

Violinist to Whom New Concerto Is Dedicated Who Is First to Play It



(Photo specially taken for The Monitor.)
FRITZ KREISLER.

WOMEN URGING EARLY SHOPPING

WINONA, Minn.—Local club women have asked the merchants to encourage early holiday shopping, and have pledged themselves to do their buying early, in the interest of the shop-girls. The move is in line with action that has been taken by women's and men's church clubs in the Twin Cities, to the same end.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

speculator will be allowed to tackle a single patron at the same time."—Puck.

A PUSHING BUSINESS.
"Gentlemen," shouted the drummer in the hotel lobby, "there are more men pushing the products of my factory than any other house in the world."

LANGUAGE VAGARIES.
"English is a funny language, after all, isn't it?"
"Why so?"
"I heard a man talking of a political candidate the other day say, 'If he only takes this stand when he runs he'll have a walk-over.'"

A STILL TONGUE.
Mrs. Green—See how nicely that team of horses go along. Why can't man and wife trot along pleasantly together like that?

FAME vs. POSSESSIONS.
Boggs—I'd like to have my face on all the \$10 bills.
Coggins—I'd prefer to have my hands on them.—Harvard Lampoon.

THIS WEEK'S CENSUS RETURNS UP TO DATE BY OFFICIAL FIGURES

This week the census bureau at Washington issued enumeration figures as follows:

CALIFORNIA.		MAINE.	
Town, city or county.	1910.	1900.	
Alameda	23,383	16,464	
Berkeley	40,434	13,214	
Oakland	150,174	66,960	
San Francisco	416,912	342,782	
MAINE.		MONTANA.	
The state	742,371	694,446	
Androscoggin county	59,882	54,242	
Camden county	112,014	100,689	
Kennebec county	62,863		
Penobscot county	85,295		
York county	68,526		
MASSACHUSETTS.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
The state	3,366,416	2,805,346	
Great Falls	13,948	14,930	
TENNESSEE.		VIRGINIA.	
Knox county	94,187	74,302	
Knoxville	36,346	32,637	
Memphis	137,103	102,330	

[The Christian Science Monitor will publish next week's total figures on Saturday, Nov. 26.]

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GOOD BYE—In English.... Tosca
FAUST—Air des bijoux (Jewel Song) In French.... Gounod
NOZZE DI FIGARO—Voi che sapete (What Is This Feeling) In Italian.... Mozart
SWEET BIRD: That Shunn' at the Nigse of Folly, from "Il Pensieroso" (Flute obligato) In English.... Handel
LUCIA—Scena della pazzia (Mad Scene) (Flute obligato by John Lemmone) In Italian.... Donizetti
BOHEME—Addio (Farewell) In Italian.... Puccini
LO, HERE THE GENTLE LARK (Flute obligato by John Lemmone).... Bishop
BOHEME—Mi chiamano Mimi (My Name is Mimi) In Italian.... Puccini
TOSCA—Vissi d'arte (Love and Music) In Italian.... Puccini
SE SARAN ROSE (When Blooms the Rose) Melba Waltz. In Italian.... Ardit
LE ROI D'YS—Vainement, ma bien aimee (In Vain, My Beloved) In French.... Lalo
OTELLO—Salce, salce (Willow Song) In Italian.... Verdi
OTELLO—Ave Maria (Hail Mary) In Italian.... Verdi
OH, LOVELY NIGHT, In English.... Ronald
HAMLET—Scene et Air d'Ophelie (Mad Scene) In French.... Thomas
DON CAESAR de BAZAN—Sevillana. In French.... Massenet

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Meteor Needles Are Good Needles

KAISER WILHELM WRITES HISTORY OF GREAT EMPEROR

BERLIN—His majesty the German Emperor takes the greatest interest not only in army, the navy, and politics, but in such important subjects as architecture, literature, art, and a host of others. So very long ago a considerable impression was created by an allegorical picture designed by his majesty, and now it is reported that the Emperor has been occupied for some considerable time in writing a biography of the famous Emperor Frederick the Great. It is understood that the Emperor William applied to M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador in Berlin, for information as to the names of the Frenchmen who had written on the period, covered by the book on which his majesty is engaged. There can be no question that the greatest interest will be taken in the book as soon as it is published.

SURVEY STEAMER COMPLETES WORK

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—The admiralty survey steamer *Elliot*, Capt. J. W. Combe, R. N., has just completed her work for the season, having probably accomplished more than in any previous voyage. She commenced operations in May in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, making exhaustive soundings in the vicinity of Great and Little Meccatin islands, thence to Bonne Bay and farther north. The soundings revealed large fishbanks unknown and uncharted near the center of the Gulf. Every opportunity was taken to obtain local magnetic variations and much information which will be of great value to mariners was secured.

LIBERAL FIGURES WERE CUT DOWN

HALIFAX, N. S.—After an up-hill fight, William E. Vanblaricom, Conservative, was defeated recently in Digby in the provincial bye-election contest by Allen E. Wall, Liberal, with 277 majority. Taking into consideration the large majority in the general election of 1906 by the then successful Liberal candidates, Messrs. Comeau and Gidney, the result of the contest cannot but be considered as a rebuff to the Murray government.

SPEAKER TARRIES IN DANVILLE.
WASHINGTON—Speaker Joe Cannon has notified his secretary that he will spend Thanksgiving day in Danville, Ill. Heretofore the speaker has been among the early arrivals prior to the meeting of Congress.

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Opera House

HENRY RUSSELL, Managing Director
This Afternoon, at 2, U. BARRIÈRE DI SIVIGLIA, in Italian, by Rossini. Mmes. Lipovska, Roberts, M. Constantino, Sibirakoff, Fornari, Tavecchia, Pulcini, Glaccone, Cond. Conti.
Tonight, at 7:45, at Popular Prices from 50c to \$2.50. AIDA, in Italian, by Verdi. Mmes. Melis, Capliniska (debut), Savage, M. Arson (debut), Baklanoff, Mardones, White, Glaccone, Conductor Morantoni.
Monday, Nov. 21, at 8, TOSCA, in Italian, by Puccini. Mmes. Melis, Fisher, M. Constantino, Renaud (debut), Perini, Tavecchia, Glaccone, Pulcini, Hudry, Cond. Morantoni.
Wednesday, Nov. 23, at 8, OTELLO, in Italian, by Verdi. Mmes. Aida, Wickham (debut), M. Slesak, Baklanoff, Glaccone, Mardones, Stroesco, Pulcini, Hudry, Cond. Conti.
Friday, Nov. 25, at 7:45, LA GIOCONDA, in Italian, by Ponchielli. Mmes. Norden, Capliniska, Bonheur (debut), M. Constantino, Galeff, Mardones, Pulcini, Stroesco, Cond. Conti.
Seats on sale at Box Office and Downtown ticket office, 177 Tremont Street (Eastern Talking Machine Co.).
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PRICES: RESERVED \$1.00, 75c, 50c
SEATS

JORDAN HALL
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 22, AT 3
JOINT RECITAL
Mme. JOMELLI, SOPRANO
Miss NICHOLS, VIOLIN
CHAS. E. WARE, at the Piano
Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c, Symphony Hall.

JORDAN HALL
MONDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 21, at 3
KNOX 1410
DEGOGORZA
SONG RECITAL
Robert Schmitt, Pianist, Assisting
Tickets 1.50, 1.00 and 50c, Symphony Hall

SYMPHONY HALL
TUESDAY AFTN., NOV. 22, AT 7:30
MME.
Schumann-Heink
One of the World's Greatest Singers in a
SONG RECITAL
Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 75c, on sale.

JEWELRY BY HAND AN EXPRESSION OF ART

Personal Characteristics of Wearer May Be Taken into Consideration by Craftsman in Working Out Design.

WORKERS ARE MANY

Those who love beautiful things rejoice that ornaments for personal adornment are made with the personal equation a determining factor. Ground out by a machine little artistic effort is possible. Made by a hand directed in turn by a mind trained to appreciate niceties of correspondence, ornaments in keeping with the character of the wearer may be had.

JEWELRY as an art has returned to its own. Like many other arts it has had its period of superficiality, its misconceptions and its commercial degradation, largely through the interest aroused by the arts and crafts societies, along with other crafts it has risen now above the swamp of commercialism.

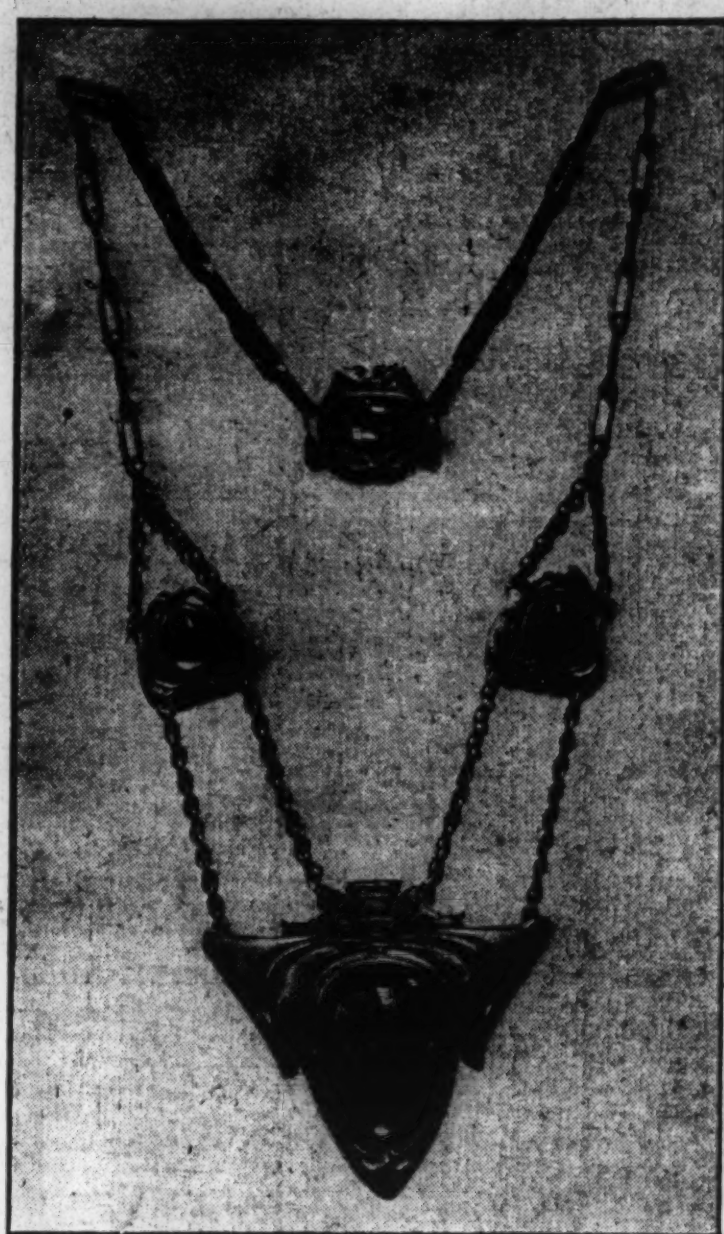
Almost no other medium is as difficult for an expression of the ideal as the precious metals when confined within the limitations of jewelry. This is not only an account of its often diminutive area, but the extremely high order of skill necessary to the production of the desired effects is almost impossible to acquire without an apprenticeship extending over years of laborious effort.

To the uninitiated jewelry is merely what it represents itself to be. If it be highly polished and pleasing in line or hold some sparkling gem it passes cur-

rent and regardless of its process of manufacture or of how many duplicates there may be, it is accepted at its face value. But jewelry according to the craftsman's tenets should be more than a bauble and its manifold reproduction places it in the same class with the chromo as compared with its original. Neither can jewelry as an art be carried on commercially any more than can painting or sculpture, some knowledge of each of which is requisite in its creation.

One cannot conceive of a beautiful landscape produced by a number of painters, no matter how celebrated each may be along certain lines. A first may be greatly impressed by the beauties of the sky and its cloud effects, and may be able to portray these with feeling, another finds his theme in the storm-tossed water, another in trees, another in architecture, and still another may have a fine conception of atmospheric effects. Yet should they attempt to group their talents on one canvas the effect could not please the educated eye. An analogy might be found in a story told by several individuals at the same time. So it is with jewelry when considered from the standpoint of art. And yet jewelry goes one step farther in that its intent is personal. Just as it is impossible for a workman, however skilled, to carry out the thought of another without intruding his own personality, so is it necessary that an article so intimate as a piece of jewelry should conform to the requirements of the wearer in form, color and line.

Therefore, to be classed as artistic, jewelry must be the individual expression of the artist adapted to the position it is to occupy. It is not difficult to realize that a lady's ring would be quite out of its province upon the hand of a man; nor is it necessary to go to such an extreme for an illustration. It resolves itself then into that undeniable quality "the eternal fitness of things." Being by its nature a part of personal



INDIVIDUALITY OF JEWELRY WROUGHT BY CRAFTSMAN MAY CORRESPOND TO PERSONAL TRAITS OF WEARER.

Pendant and chain of silver and amethysts designed and executed by James H. Winn.

adornment, it is art only as it holds its place and should not be the wearer's introduction by its prominence, but should rather become absorbed in the

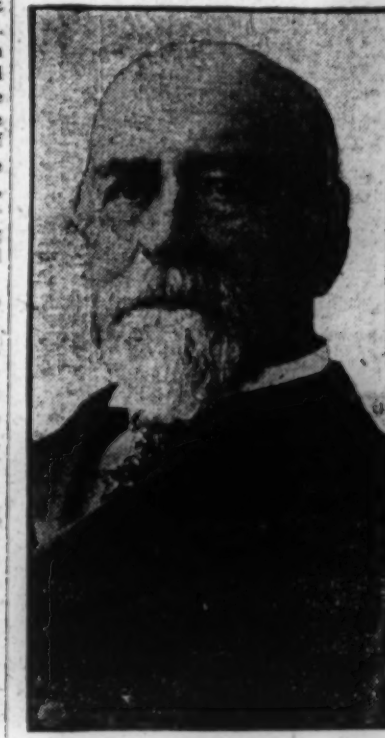
whole scheme in such a manner that its absence rather than its presence would be felt.

In the semi-precious stones, with their

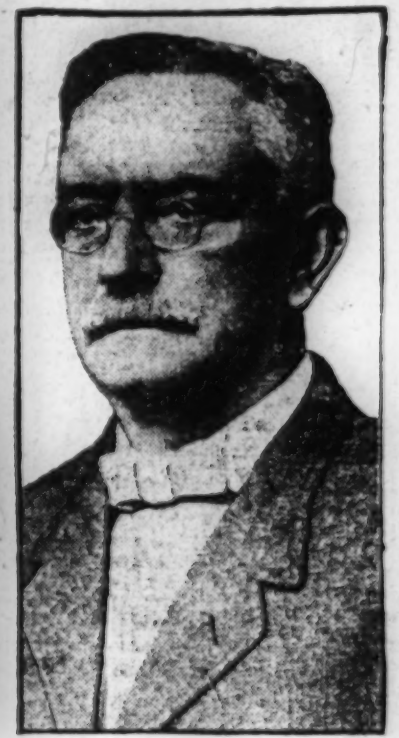
almost limitless variations of color and texture, together with the use of enamels, and the tones possible of attainment by the treatment of the metals, almost endless color schemes may be conceived. Add to this the principle of design, with its orderly arrangement of light and shade, its harmony of line and balance of space and mass, together with the skilful manipulation of the metal itself and the rendering of a pleasing texture on its surface and the completed work, if conceived in the proper spirit, is prepared to fulfill its mission as a thing of beauty, unobtrusive, dignified and personal.

Let it not be understood that the use of precious stones is here discounted; not at all. On the contrary, they are to be quite seriously considered. Rather should care be taken that their precious qualities shall not be abused or overlooked. The diamond, ruby, emerald, sapphire, opal and pearl all have their distinctive and relative place and are to be considered from standpoints of form, color, brilliancy, and general effect on the whole as to their position and prominence. To compel a diamond to give off its radiance to the high lights of a design or by its lack of positive color to relieve the feeling of too great a mass or to represent openings or to scintillate as a drop is to bring it into harmony with its surroundings and rob it of a selfish interest. This brings in the question of opportunity and we realize that by its very nature the diamond is to a greater or less degree "dressy" and so for every day wear and conformity to ideals of dress the semi-precious stones in their homely way satisfy the requirements of harmony and general fitness when incorporated with good design and metal of the proper tone and texture. By the term "texture" as applied to metal is meant that disposition of the surface which corresponds to atmosphere in terms of painting, and is produced by "tooling" with punches, whereby a design may indicate motion by suggested lines, or by a "planished" or hammer-smooth surface imply rest. On the proper rendering of this important factor depends in a great measure the tonal quality of the work. Many workers are engaged in this handicraft and their earnest efforts are affording opportunities for obtaining those things which are not alone a decoration but fitting objects of adornment, distinctive, individual and in good taste.

ECONOMIC CLUB OF BOSTON TENDS TO KEEP CAPITAL AND LABOR ON FRIENDLY TERMS



WILLIAM H. LINCOLN, President.



HARVEY N. SHEPARD, Vice-President. (Photos by Chickering.)

Discussion of important questions by competent authorities for the benefit of its members and the public is the purpose of the Economic Club of Boston, which was organized in 1902 by about 200 business and professional men of the city. It assists in restoring harmonious relations between employers and employees, and brings men of opposite opinions together for the expression of their views in a friendly tone.

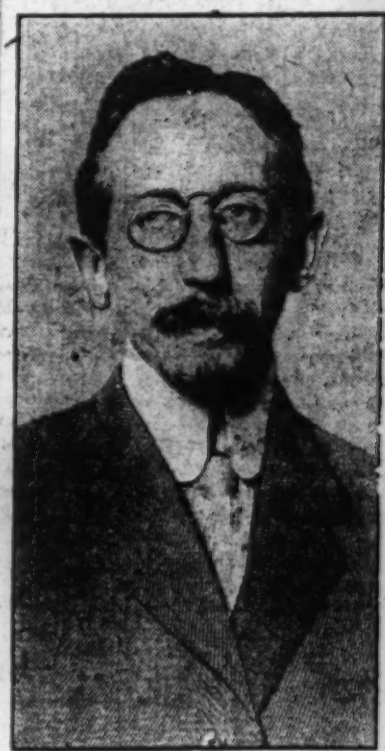
The membership of the club has grown to nearly 1000, and its work is said to be of great civic and industrial value, because it includes representatives of widely diverse interests and opinions. The best available authorities are procured for the discussions, and the subjects chosen are those to which the public attention is directed at the time,

especially those affecting capital and labor. The views heard at these meetings are not merely those of individuals but of large bodies of men, for the club invites representatives of large organizations to tell just what and why this or that organization is working for or opposing as the case may be. In a few words, the Economic Club of Boston furnishes a non-partisan platform for live topics of economic, social and political purport.

The Economic Club has offices at 25 Beacon street in conjunction with the National Economic League, which has been engaged for the last five years in perfecting a plan for the education of the American people on economic and social problems. The formation of the Economic Club resulted in the organization of similar clubs in most of the New England states and even in some of which the Economic Club of New York with its 1200 members is the largest.

These later-formed clubs are closely affiliated with the National Economic League, which is of great assistance in arranging their meetings. The aim of the league is practically the same as individual clubs, although its scope is much more far-reaching. It has a national council which represents in an equitable manner the various sections of the country, and whose duty it is to define from time to time the lines to be considered, and to recommend discussion by the various clubs subjects of the most importance.

The officers of the Economic Club of Boston are: President, William H. Lincoln; vice-presidents, E. H. Clement, Harvey N. Shepard and Prescott F. Smith; treasurer, Harvey S. Chase; secretary, J. W. Beatson. The executive committee of the National Economic League consists of the following: William H. Lincoln, chairman; Charles J. Bonaparte, John Graham Brooks, George Burleigh Jr., Edwin Ginn, Peter Stenger, George C. Jackson, David S. Jordan, Charles F. Libby, John D. Lane, Jacob Gould Schurman.



J. W. BEATSON, Secretary.

MR. NAGEL FAVORS FEDERAL CHARTERS FOR CORPORATIONS

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor, advocated federal charters for corporations at the sixteenth annual John Jay dinner given by the Commercial Club here Friday night. "Foreign Commerce" was his subject.

Active and rational cooperation between the national and state authorities is absolutely essential to a successful solution of the common problems with which they both are confronted, according to Secretary Nagel. He declared himself a believer in both state and national authority, saying he "read the constitution to mean that the integrity of both were guaranteed."

"The old restrictions upon federal authority and federal appropriations have been swept away," he said. "Generally in all directions the old barrier has broken down, and it is admitted in practice, if not in platform, that national authority is absolutely essential to meet national problems as they now present themselves. If this is true at home with respect to domestic affairs, it is infinitely more true with respect to foreign affairs."

"So far we have practically no commercial operations that base their authority upon anything but state authority. The inconvenience of that system, even in our interstate commerce, has been sufficiently manifested. I am persuaded, for one, that the conflicts, the inconsistencies and the embarrassments with respect to interstate commerce alone are enough to call for the organization of corporations under federal charters."

CUNARD LINERS FOR FISHGUARD

Two of the Cunard line steamers, the Franconia and Ivernia, both in the Boston service, will during the summer stop at the port of Fishguard on their east-bound trip to land passengers for England and the continent, according to an announcement made by the Cunard line. The new schedule will enable a passenger sailing from Boston on Tuesday by the Franconia to arrive in London on Wednesday morning, eight days later, and in Paris Wednesday evening, a fact which will bring Boston several hours nearer to the latter ports. The Ivernia will also land passengers on Wednesday, at a later hour.

PRINCETON GIFT TEA-PARTY RELIC

PRINCETON, N. J.—John R. Tweeddale of the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada, has presented to Princeton University library a small cake of tea, which he says was part of that thrown into Boston harbor by the famous Boston Tea Party.

The sample is accompanied by an affidavit setting forth the reasons for believing that it is genuine. The tea was obtained by one of Mr. Tweeddale's ancestors and has been carefully preserved during succeeding generations, he says. The gift is on exhibition at the library.

CANADA STEAMER LINE OPPOSED

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—Reports received from the various West Indian colonies show that all the colonial legislatures are opposed to the plan to discontinue the direct steamship service to England in favor of a line by way of Canada, as recommended by the royal commission.

NOTED SPEAKERS FOR PEACE DINNER

Notable speakers and guests are to attend the annual dinner of the Canadian Club of Boston at the Parker house next Tuesday evening. The affair has been designated as a "peace banquet" and the theme will be the harmonious relation existing for nearly a century between this country, Canada and the British empire.

Among the speakers are: J. W. Edwards, member of the House of Commons, Ottawa, Samuel J. Elder, who will speak on The Hague tribunal and its great effect on the adjustment of differences between this country and the British empire, Prof. Charles Zuehlip and Herbert Parker.

ALUMNI WEEKLY OF YALE CHANGES

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale Alumni Weekly announced Friday night that it had changed from private ownership to representative management.

The stock of the publication has been transferred to a graduate corporation called "The Governors of the Yale Publishing Association, Inc." The holding company will own the Weekly, which will be under the management of Edward J. Phelps '86, Chicago; Frank L. Bigelow '81 and Edwin Oviatt '96, New Haven. The object is to make the publication purely an alumni organ.

GIBRALTAR FOR HAWAII PLANNED

WASHINGTON.—Chief Constructor Washington L. Capps is going to the Philippines on a mission of great importance to the navy. He is to make a careful examination of the navy yard at Cavite, in Manila harbor, and the naval station at Olongapo, on Subig bay, as part of the general scheme of the navy department to create an American Gibraltar at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

This involves abandonment of the idea of establishing a powerful naval base in the Philippines and also involves converting the station at Olongapo into a mere repair depot.

HOSSEY FLIES MILE A MINUTE

DENVER, Col.—Arch Hossey gave the two flights Friday called for by his contracts, and in one of them made a mile a minute at the meet here.

Rising and circling to a height of about 2000 feet, he headed northwest toward the foothills until only the keen-eyed could see the machine. When he reached the field, gain, it was learned from his description of a lake over which he passed that he covered an estimated distance of 20 miles in 20 minutes. Hossey estimated his greatest altitude at 3500 feet from the ground, or 8700 feet above the sea level.

BRAZIL'S HEAD URGES PROGRESS

RIO DE JANEIRO.—The inaugural address issued by President de Fonseca, after a declaration of his determination to do his utmost to develop the country morally and materially, deprecates innovations in finance as dangerous.

He will, therefore, adhere to the policy of his predecessors, strengthening the sinking and guarantee funds, withdrawing paper money in accordance with the law of 1890, and reducing expenditure.

He declares that it is necessary to keep the naval squadron always in commission, and expresses the conviction that when the army is reorganized Brazil will be a strong military nation.

MAYOR GAYNOR FOR MR. SHEPARD

NEW YORK.—Mayor Gaynor announces himself as heartily in favor of the election of Edward M. Shepard by the new Democratic Legislature as the successor of Chauncey M. Depew in the United States Senate.

"You may state it emphatically," he said. "I have been saying this privately ever since the election, and I do not see any reason why it should not be said publicly now. Mr. Shepard is one of our greatest minds—one of the ablest lawyers we have. I can see no objection whatever to his candidacy."

QUINCY SCHOOL IS MAKING AMERICANS OF IMMIGRANTS

(Continued from Page Eleven.)

tain store for \$4 a week, with a promise of more before long. He says:

"It really is work for a larger and stronger boy than me, but I am willing to work and will surely get along all right. I thank very much for trying to get me a position and I will try to return for you have for me by working hard, and any favor I can render you I will do so with pleasure. I will close now and remain yours respectfully—"

This is not an isolated case. Many of the boys are absolute terrors when they start in at the school but most of them turn out well. Boys who have difficulty with their work, or any other perplexity are encouraged to come to the club for counsel and help.

Miss Hazard Principal

Miss Bertha Hazard is principal of the evening school, the first and only woman principal of a school where there are men and boys. She loves the work and the students have the greatest respect and regard for her. So-called discipline is unknown in the school. Her word is law. The school has both intermediate and graduating classes for youths and adults and several classes for non-English-speaking people, principally Syrians, Greeks and Armenians. There are also courses in cooking and dressmaking. There are comparatively few women in

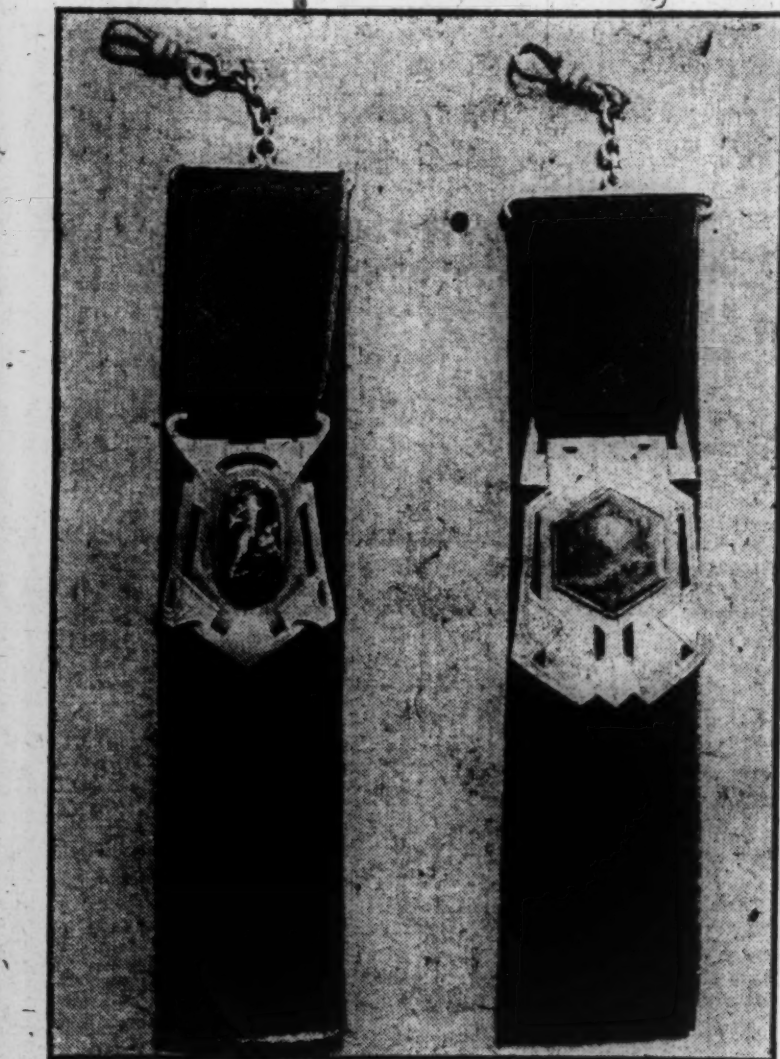
the school. It seems that they do not feel the necessity for learning English or advancing their education as do the men. An important feature of the work is the instruction given in the customs, institutions and laws of the country, police and fire regulations, etc., information which it is most necessary the new citizens should have.

Miss Hazard spends almost her entire time among these people and wishes to extend the work of the school in their behalf. She would make the school-house a forum and have it open the entire year. She would have churches, clubs and other organizations or individuals interest themselves in some one school, cooperating with its work and acting as a kind of board of appeal when anything is needed, not to visit the school but to try to the judgment of those in charge. It would add greatly to the effectiveness of the work the school is trying to do, she believes, if there were such a body of people who could be turned to whenever some need should arise for some one to sing a song, perhaps, or make an address, who would remember them with little gifts of money or books, or stand ready to supply a given need. She speaks of a small sum of money given her with which she bought some pamphlets on the life of Lincoln. They have been used and used and have been most helpful. A reflector given to the school at one time has meant much in

the school work. Now she would like good pictures, postals of foreign scenes, perhaps, to use with it, both for the pleasure these would give and the help they would be in studying history and geography.

While the night schools are intended for adults, the conditions are such that some of the adults are employed at night and can go to school only during the day. Accordingly a few grown men are permitted to go to the day school. They are not called upon to mingle with the children, but have special work prepared for them and are heard in their lessons between times. Some of them are well educated in their own tongue. One who goes to the school, a Chinaman, himself has a school for Chinese, which he instructs both before and after the public school sessions where he comes to learn English.

To Mr. Swan, who has had experience with schools of several different grades of society, there is not one in all the city that is so interesting and certainly none that gives better returns. The teachers work hard but enjoy it. The people respond quickly to their efforts, to every kindness shown them and are appreciative. Their improvement is rapid and wholesome. One can almost see them grow. There are no better returns for labor and money expended, believes Mr. Swan, than at the Quincy school.



HAND-MADE JEWELRY HAS ARTISTIC EFFECT IMPOSSIBLE IN THAT MADE BY MACHINE.

Two fobs of silver and Labradorite designed and executed by James H. Winn.

AN ELECTRICAL AERIAL LADDER FOR SPRINGFIELD

With New Fire Apparatus City Believes It Will Have Largest Auto Equipment in Country.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—In a short time there will be delivered to this city the most modern piece of fire apparatus yet invented, an electrically operated aerial ladder. The ladder will be propelled by motors in the wheels, and during tests has developed 20 miles an hour. At about the same time the department will receive an electrically operated hose wagon.

It is believed that with these two machines Springfield will have the largest automobile fire equipment of any city in the country. It already has a gasoline operated combination chemical and hose wagon, two gasoline flying squadrons and five speedy runabouts used by the chief and his four assistants.

In addition to these the inspector of wires has a runabout and there is a heavy truck used by the wire department. Two of the fire stations are now equipped wholly with motor-driven apparatus, and when the new headquarters building, now in process of construction, is completed, it will contain only automobile apparatus.

WHIST PARTY FOR SCHOOL AID.

To promote the friendly relations between parents and teachers, which is an important feature of the work of the Boston Home and School Association, the Dudley-Dillaway branch will give a whist party Wednesday evening, Nov. 30, in the Dudley school building.

RETURNING SOLONS DISCUSS WORK OF SHORT SESSION

WASHINGTON.—The work of outlining plans for legislation during the forthcoming short session of Congress has already been taken up informally by the senators who are gathering at the capital.

It is probable that President Taft immediately upon his return from Panama will confer with the Republican leaders on the advisability of attempting to put through a legislative program.

So far the subjects outside of appropriations, which may be considered are: Ship subsidy, reapportionment and decreases of the membership of the House, also President Taft's program including federal licensing of corporations, and pensioning government employees.

ST. LOUIS.—Before adjournment of the American Federation of Labor convention here Friday, President Gompers took occasion to explain his reference to the admission of negroes into labor unions in his speech of the day before.

Mr. Gompers declared he had not intended to convey the impression that he believed the negro should be eliminated from labor unions but that the condition of negroes as a class made their case a difficult one to handle.

MR. FITCH'S ESTATE \$212,727.

NEW YORK.—Attorneys for Clyde Fitch, playwright, filed a schedule of his estate Friday, all of which goes to his father. The value is placed at \$212,727.

NEW BUICK 1911 MODEL RUNABOUT



CHESTER I. REED AT WHEEL OF BUICK "14" RUNABOUT.

The arrival of a new car in Boston causes but passing comment, as a rule, but such has not been the case with the Buick "14," which has been viewed and examined by hundreds, besides the numberless mail-inquiries received. The consensus of opinion is, that price considered, it is one of the finest and best prop-

ositions in the market today, and already the demand created far surpasses the expectations of the Buick company.

This car has been in the market for several months, but the demand for deliveries from western branches of the Buick Motor Company has been so great the East could not be taken care of. This

sturdy little runabout has taken the Buick designers two years to perfect, and a careful examination of the car will most certainly prove this assertion. In fact, the car has been constructed to meet the incessant demand of Buick patrons for a low price, strictly up-to-date runabout of guaranteed efficiency.

BOSTON AUTO SHOW
REQUIRES INCREASED
SPACE FOR EXHIBIT

Demand Far Exceeds Last Year and Addition May Be Made to Mechanics Building.

COMES NEXT MARCH

The ninth annual Boston auto show, which will be held from March 4 to 11, 1911, has already received such a great number of applications for space from agents and manufacturers of pleasure and commercial cars and accessories that the management is at a loss to know just what can be done to accommodate those applicants who may get their request for reservation in too late to receive an allotment.

The Boston Automobile Dealers Association has considered this matter most seriously, and while in the past the management has been able to get some relief by limiting individual firms and members of the association to exhibit space much smaller than requested, the crisis is now reached where it appears that even that method may fail in its purpose of giving all the manufacturers who desire an opportunity to exhibit. Therefore for some time Architects have been at work obtaining information as to the possibility of having Mechanics building enlarged in some way, and it is thought probable that an addition could be built on the rear bringing the building further out towards the railroad tracks.

This condition has been brought about primarily by the popular demand for motor vehicles, which was in turn the cause of many new and serviceable moderate priced cars being placed on the market. And those conditions brought the older manufacturers to the realization that the real market was among the middle classes, and they in turn began to turn out new low priced models. It has always been the purpose of the Boston dealers to further the interests of the industry in general, and every effort will be made so to arrange matters that every firm desiring to exhibit shall have that opportunity, for the management is of the opinion that the larger the show the greater will be the advertisement to the motor vehicle interests in general and that all this will go to benefit the individual agents and manufacturers.

The public is also showing greater interest than in former years, and the management in answer to inquiries states that without doubt the forthcoming exhibition will be the greatest thing of its kind ever held in this country, and if the proposed additions are possible, it will establish a new era in the history of trade exhibitions.

AMERICAN AUTO
EXPORTS SHOW A
LARGE INCREASE

August Showed Falling Off but September Made Decided Gain—France Takes More Cars.

NEW YORK—Although showing a falling off compared with August of this year, exportations of American automobiles in September exhibited a big increase over that month last season, the machines sent out numbering 592 and having a value of \$607,258 against 286 worth \$373,754 in September, 1909, an increase of 62 per cent.

For nine months ended September, this year showed \$10,419,989, or \$4,320,142 more than the same period of 1909, an increase of 58 per cent. In tabulated form the comparisons are as follows, the amounts including parts but not tires:

	1910	9 months
Value	\$714,696	\$10,419,989
	1909	
Value	\$445,412	\$6,099,847

Of the countries absorbing our autos, Canada is still in the lead with \$4,137,771 worth for the nine months of 1910 compared with \$1,963,286 last year, and the United Kingdom holds second place with \$2,383,013, against \$1,712,970 in 1909.

Although for the longer period our exports to France decreased, in September alone this year's figures were \$46,122 or more than double those of 1909, indicating a revival in demand from that country. The most striking gain was made by "Other Asia and Oceania," which, September last year took only \$9676 worth compared with \$105,071 this season.

Taking the list on the whole, an increasing foreign interest in the American auto is quite evident, and there is no doubt that in the future a large portion of the product of our manufacturers will be absorbed by the markets abroad.

WILL HAVE NEW BUILDING.
Manager Shutt of the Hupmobile Motor Company is temporarily quartered at 17 Ipswich street, during the completion of the building, 1074 Boylston street, where this company is to have handsomely appointed and thoroughly up-to-date salesrooms.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED.

	From	To
Nov. 19	From 4:30 p. m.	to 6:00 a. m.
Nov. 20	From 4:40 p. m.	to 6:10 a. m.
Nov. 21	From 4:45 p. m.	to 6:15 a. m.
Nov. 22	From 4:50 p. m.	to 6:20 a. m.
Nov. 23	From 4:55 p. m.	to 6:25 a. m.
Nov. 24	From 5:00 p. m.	to 6:30 a. m.
Nov. 25	From 5:05 p. m.	to 6:35 a. m.

GRAND, CENTRAL
PALACE SHOW
SUCCESS ASSURED

Fifty-Nine Makers Have Already Signed Contracts for Space, With Still More Expected.

NEW YORK—That the coming independent automobile show that will open in the Grand Central Palace on New Year's eve, under the management of the American Motor Car Manufacturers Exhibit Association, will be a big success is now assured.

Two or three weeks ago only 32 makers had signed contracts to exhibit their cars, but since then the other independent makers have been coming in at the rate of two or three a day, and on Wednesday of this week no less than fifty-nine makers had signed contracts for space.

With the possible exception of last year, when there were 80 odd exhibitors in the palace show, this is the largest number of exhibitors that have ever taken part in a show in this city, and there is every reason to believe that at least a dozen more makers will come in during the next week or so. The new exhibitors include a number of well-known makers.

In this connection, it might be well to explain that many of the cars which will be on exhibition at the coming show are new to New York and will not be seen at any other show. Many of them embody in their construction new and novel ideas, and no one, particularly a prospective agent or buyer looking for a cheap or moderate priced car, can afford to overlook the coming palace show.

VERMONT AGENT
EXPECTS A GOOD
AUTO BUSINESS

"I'll sell a car for every pound," was the unusual estimate made by Walter B. J. Johnson of Essex Junction, Vermont, when he contracted for the sale of Velle motor cars in Northern Vermont, the other day, and he tips the scales at just 302 pounds.

Besides selling practically all of the motor cars that have been sold in Essex Junction and the surrounding country, Mr. Johnson is the manager who is proprietor of the Johnson hotel, sells carriages, wagons, sleighs, fur coats, blankets, robes, accessories, keeps a livery stable, several restaurants, etc. "Always busy—but never so busy I can't attend to you," is his motto.

"I am firmly convinced that the year 1911 spells prosperity for the automobile agents in the country who have the cars that will give satisfaction," said Mr. Johnson to M. H. Luce of the New England branch of the Velle Motor Vehicle Company. "I believe in the good cars and so do the people of New England. I have been in business for many years and I know that the people demand the best that the market affords in motor cars as well as any other proposition you put before them."

ELECTRICITY IN CYLINDER.
"The general public seem to be all at sea regarding the amount of electricity given off in the cylinders of the automobile by the magneto, and the meaning of the words 'amperage' and 'voltage' as applied to a magneto," said Charles Splitdorf, head of the celebrated Splitdorf laboratories. "Amperage equals heat units and the more amperage a magneto has the better the spark and consequently the quicker and the better the explosion in the cylinders. Voltage equals the length of the spark."

ROAD MAPS and W. B. Clarke Co
AUTO GUIDES 26 & 28 Tremont St.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN MOTOR
SHOW WILL BE BIG SOCIAL EVENT

NEW YORK—Preparations for the eleventh national automobile show in Madison Square Garden next January is being made on a plane which indicates that this event is coming more and more to rival the horse show as a social fete. While the Garden automobile show is always a great social function at which the ultra fashionable in both cars and costumes is displayed, the show committee of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers is planning to make the forthcoming exhibition more conspicuous than ever in this respect. Every succeeding year society has been more and more in evidence at the Garden show. For the show of next January these will be two nights during the part one period, from the 7th to the 11th, at which only gasoline pleasure vehicles are to be exhibited, when the double admission will be charged.

Anyone who makes a partial investigation will be astounded at the preparatory work being done in order to make Madison Square Garden for the automobile show. At a carpenter's shop in this city two entire floors are given over to getting ready the lattice work which is to be used extensively throughout the interior. The lattice work is done in sections which are numbered so as easily to be fitted into place when installed in the building. The sections when finished are dipped in a tank of paint and when dry are stored away. W. W. Knowles, the architect in charge, declares that the lattice construction work for the forthcoming show is the biggest undertaking of his kind.

More than 7000 square yards of carpeting are to be used to cover the exhibition spaces on the main floor, exhibition hall and elevator platforms. The carpet is of a special weave of light green fabric. It is now being sewed and cut into the required lengths, and when laid it will lend something toward an effect of the cars being on grass.

Two score men are working on the ornate lamp, sign-posts which are to mark the car exhibits.

White and gold are the colors that have been selected to predominate in the decorative scheme throughout the Garden, and while these colors will be most prominent, green and crimson will be strongly in evidence.

The part two period of the Garden show, from the 16th to the 21st, promises to be equally as interesting as the part one period. The exhibits of commercial or freight vehicles, electric pleasure or passenger vehicles and motor cycles will be the most comprehensive display ever seen in New York. The public will be astonished at the wonderful strides made by these vehicles, during the past year. The electric pleasure vehicles, commercial vehicles and motor cycles will be on view in various sections of the main part of the Garden. All that is new or old in the accessory line will be exhibited during both period of the show.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB
FORMED AT DOVER

DOVER, N. H.—There was a good representative meeting of motorists here this week and an automobile club has been organized to be affiliated with the New Hampshire Automobile Association and the American Automobile Association. This club intends to work toward the completion of good roads in the state and the obtaining of just laws for the automobilists. The following officers were elected: President, F. B. Williams; vice-president, W. Finley; secretary and treasurer, L. W. Flanders; directors, D. Furber, W. H. Roberts, Charles C. Goss, George H. Williams.

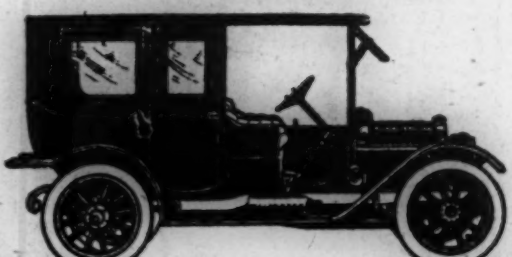
James Fortescue of Boston, as the representative of the American Automobile Association, assisted in the formation of the club. The delegate to the State Association is A. C. Whittemore.

Chalmers

CHALMERS
TOWN CARS

We have gone just a little further than most manufacturers in designing our Town Car. It is smart, makes an impression and possesses ALL the little things which make for real luxury—none are smarter, none are better, none more comfortable—our owners tell us so and they'll tell you so.

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907 BOYLSTON ST.
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Represented in Lynn by C. E. WHITTEN

Simplicity
StyleTHE SELDEN CAR
MADE BY THE FATHER OF THEM ALL

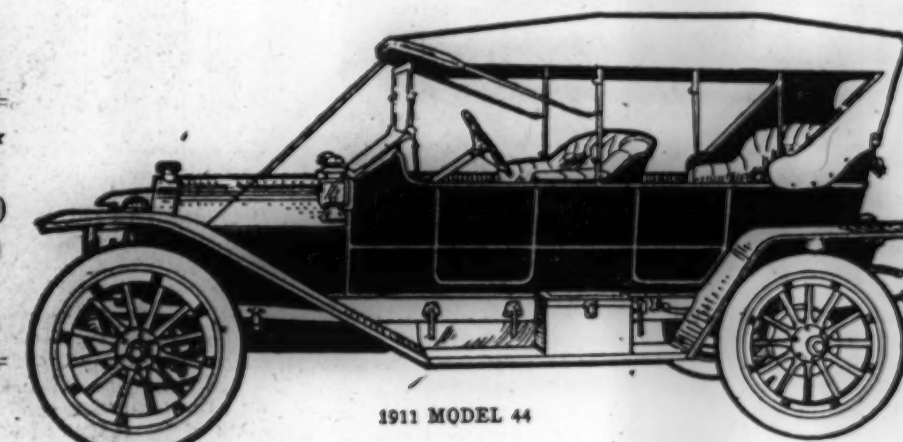
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Power

1911

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Fore Door
Bodies
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Fully
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Bodies
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"As good as any and better than the rest."

"We laugh at hills."

Motor 4 1/2 by 5. H. P. 36-1. Transmission Selective. Clutch cone with springs. Carbureter, 1911 Stromberg. Wheels 36x4. Demountable rims. Wheel base 125 in. Springs 3/4 elliptic rear; semi-front. Drop frame. Full equipment.

Our new improvements are the outgrowths of the tried and true features of our earlier models, and these have been subjected to such thorough practical tests that this year's models have much greater efficiency than ever before.

AGENTS WANTED. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE MATTER.

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BIG DEMAND FOR
SPACE IN BOSTON
MOTOR BOAT SHOW

Manager Chester I. Campbell Trying to Devise Means for Accommodating Increased Desire to Exhibit.

The great eighth annual Boston motor boat and engine show will open in Mechanics building Jan. 28, 1911, and continue until Feb. 4, inclusive, and the management states that it is already showing indications of breaking its own record as the greatest and most popular motor boat show in the world.

The office of Manager Chester I. Campbell is kept busy filing applications from boat builders and engine manufacturers and answering the inquiries of the interested public regarding the forthcoming show. The builders of complete hulls are particularly active this year, owing to the new scale of prices that has been inaugurated for their benefit on exhibit space, and the number of complete boats of every description that will be exhibited is in its self something to entrance the enthusiast and prospective purchaser.

The great number of daily applications for space is a source of serious thought to the management in regard to the possibility of securing exhibit space for all desiring it, and it is thought that some effort will be made to secure more room in Mechanics building. The management is also maintaining rigid rules against the assignment of space to firms or individuals not dealing in hulls, engines, or actual motor-boat accessories.

While New England has always been partial to marine sports and industries and the Boston boat show has always gone on record as the largest and most successful held anywhere, yet all indications at present assure that the 1911 exhibition at Mechanics building will easily hold its record of long standing and even exceed its past successes.

The western builders of boats and engines are beginning to realize the great market there is for their output in the eastern and New England states, and there will be a number of such firms make interesting exhibits of their product at the Boston show. Eastern firms have learned of the intention of some of the western people to make extensive showing at Boston at that time and the local people will undoubtedly place some unusually fine exhibits to hold the trade.

HART KRAFT CO.
HAS MOTOR TRUCK

Notification reached the firm of G. E. & H. J. Habich Company, New England agents, this week that the Hart Kraft Company is to turn out a new truck, 4000 to 5000 pounds capacity. Advanced specifications of the truck have been received. It will have a four-cylinder motor, vertical, on bloc type, 4 1/2 bore by 4 1/2 stroke. The motor is carried forward under the hood.

Ignition is by Bosch high tension magneto. The truck has a 140-inch wheel base, with 34x4 tires on front, and 38x3 1/2 inch dual tires on the rear wheels, with a 14 inch clearance under the axles. The gasoline tank has a capacity of 20 gallons, while the wheels are of artillery type with 14 spokes front and rear. The truck, it is stated, embodies all the latest features of the experiments which have been conducted in the commercial motor truck industry. A guarantee accompanies the vehicles.

With the Automobilists

The Automobile Club of Philadelphia at its latest regular meeting decided to admit ladies to membership. They will have all privileges except that of voting.

G. E. & H. J. Habich Company, distributors for the Cole "30" and Hart Kraft truck are now located in their new salesroom, 117 Massachusetts avenue. The store has been remodeled, and the firm intend to make it in every respect a first class automobile headquarters.

The annual meeting of the Society of Automobile Engineers will be held in New York city Jan. 11 and 12, 1911. President Howard E. Coffin says the two day sessions will be devoted to the business of the society and to technical subjects on which papers, printed in advance, will be distributed to the members.

There will be some automobile racing at the old Guttenburg track, at North Bergen, N. J., on Thanksgiving day. There will be six races, comprising a five-mile and 25-mile, all for professional drivers, and a 10-mile race for amateurs. The races are open to dealers of Hudson county or to any member of the New Jersey Trade Association. More than \$500 in trophies has been offered.

The motorists of New Jersey were pleased at the result of the elections throughout the state because of the indications are that the much-abused legislation now upon the statutes will be removed by the next Legislature. This work of securing remedial motor legislation was undertaken by the New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club and they canvassed all the state candidates as to their position on the requests of the motorists.

William T. Lewis of Racine, Wis., and his wife, who are now in Norway, have just covered 18,000 miles in a motor car during a trip through several European countries which began last May. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lewis purpose completing a trip to the Orient after motor-

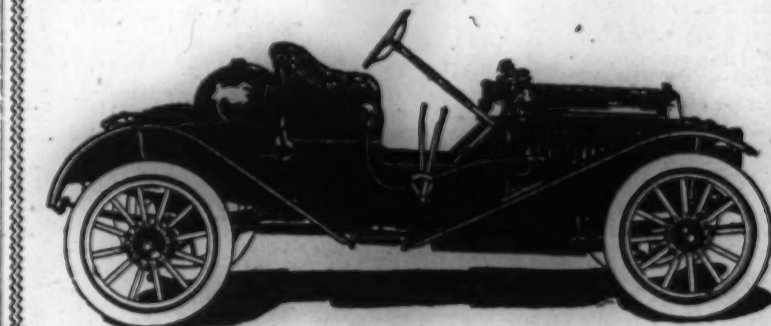
ing through northern Africa, returning to America by way of Honolulu before reaching home next July. They are making the tour in a Mitchell Six, manufactured by the Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company of Racine, Wis., of which Mr. Lewis' son, Capt. William M. Lewis, is president.

Within the past week, that portion of the vast Elmore Manufacturing Company's plant at Clyde, which it was intended to finish this fall, has been gotten under roof, and the removal of the machinery from the old factory will be made in the very near future. The work on the big extension has been somewhat delayed by difficulty in securing building materials, but there now seems to be no reason to doubt that the proposed output of 3000 cars for the season of 1911 will be completed.

Although millions of people in America are today enjoying the many advantages of good roads, probably comparatively few persons of that number realize that had it not been for Col. Albert A. Pope, of Boston, highway construction in America would not have made such tremendous strides. It is planned that the father of the good road movement in America should have a memorial erected as a testimonial to the great work he did for the advancement of highway construction. Such a movement has already been started and is meeting with much success.

FORD RUNABOUT
HAS BIG RECORD

What local owner of an automobile can boast of a 100,000 record? Wearing its fifth coat of paint, a little battered looking and somewhat out of date, Ford model "R," owned by F. C. Royce of Santa Cruz, California, has reached the 100,000-mile service mark. The Californian has driven the little \$500 Ford runabout since early in 1907 when it made its first appearance upon the market; the big mileage record has been made in and about Santa Cruz.

Warren-Detroit
"30"

PRICE \$1200—FULLY EQUIPPED

34-INCH WHEELS 110-INCH WHEEL BASE
9 DIFFERENT BODIES ON ONE CHASSIS

We welcome the most careful comparison, because we believe we are giving the most actual automobile value for the money that the market affords.

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114 COLUMBUS AVE., BOSTON.
NEW ENGLAND DISTRIBUTORS.

Mr. Straus Wants to Leave Turkey; Can He Be Spared?

American Diplomat Has Proved Useful Both to Turks and This Country

EMBASSY AT CONSTANTINOPLE CALLED MODEL ORGANIZATION

THERE has never been an ambassador from this country to Turkey who has been able to render more efficient service in his post to the United States than Oscar S. Straus. This is partly because of his diplomatic knowledge and instincts, and partly because of his knowledge of the Turks. During his service at the Porte he has been a friend to both sides, and his known friendly sentiments to the principles of liberty have put him especially in the good graces of the Young Turks.

The connection between Turkish finances and European diplomacy is devious, but it exists, as was established through the difficulties the Ottoman government had in negotiating the recent loan finally made from Germany. While it is not general knowledge, it is still a fact that the state department was enabled to follow all the tortuous windings of the situation through the knowledge of Mr. Straus.

While not directly concerned in the financial transaction, this country has enough interests in Turkey to make it advisable for it to follow carefully developments in the near east. And it is through his intimate knowledge of the Turkish people that Mr. Straus has been in a position to render his country a great service even though he was absent from Constantinople when the German loan was negotiated.

Embassy Is Pattern

The American embassy at the Porte is now organized on a business basis and it has been hinted that if all European posts held by United States representatives were to follow the same system there would be little cause for asking improvements in the diplomatic service. It is not given to every one, however, to be as well equipped as Mr. Straus for the highest foreign offices that this government can bestow on its citizens. Europe still is considerably ahead in training its representatives for the arduous task of diplomatic work. Considering that many difficulties now easily adjusted through the agency of diplomacy in former years led to open rupture and not infrequently to war, it can be seen how important it is that men of the greatest integrity and highest intellect transact the affairs of this country in other lands.

Mr. Straus was appointed minister to

Turkey during President Cleveland's first administration. From 1887 to 1890 he entered into the life and activities of the people among whom he had been placed with the single object of learning in what way the customs and traditions of the near eastern nations corresponded to or differed from those of the west. He realized that antagonism could never make a friend of the Turk. He found that many of the opinions held by those unacquainted with racial peculiarities could not be taken for granted. In Constantinople he became closely associated both with those in control of the government and those others who believed a new order of things should be established. The Young Turk movement was fairly under way as far back as the middle eighties, and it was Mr. Straus' exceptional opportunity at that time which later enabled the American ambassador to view in a sympathetic mood the progress of the opponents to the rule of Abdul Hamid.

Financial Condition Better

When Mr. Straus reached this country recently on a leave of absence he said he thought the destiny of the Ottoman empire was in the hands of men capable of placing the heretofore unsatisfactory finances of the country on a more solid basis. Djavid Bey, the present minister of finance, he said he considered well qualified for this purpose. Djavid Bey's energy and his desire to apply the money to internal improvements possibly caused the German bankers to come to his rescue with the \$50,000,000 loan. An irresponsible minister of finance certainly could never have induced any foreign nation to make a money loan to Turkey where past experience had taught that extravagance and misrule were responsible in a large measure for the downfall of the former Sultan.

Mr. Straus again became minister to Turkey in 1898. Again he remained in close association with Turkish officials for two years. His return to the capital of the Ottoman empire was hailed with great satisfaction. At that time many international questions occupied the attention of the Porte, and it is said on good authority that not a few of the knotty problems were solved through the kind offices and good advice of the American minister. Foreign interests in Turkey are manifold. The missionary field is occupied by many denomina-

tions, and it must have been a matter of great satisfaction to Mr. Straus to announce on his return here that he had succeeded in adjusting all difficulties in regard to the 350 benevolent, charitable and educational institutions in Turkey before his departure for home.

Mr. Straus Aids Business

In the latter part of 1898 and during the few years following, educational affairs were not so satisfactory in that part of the near east. Then, as now, financial shortcomings were also a characteristic of the country. Concessions were obtained by which it was difficult to benefit and in general the foreign representatives at Constantinople had their hands more than full. The Turks readily entered into negotiations, but their government was unable to give satisfactory guarantee that individual agreements would not be interfered with.

The present government is more stable, and as an example of the improved conditions, Mr. Straus before his departure from Constantinople obtained the approval of the officials to the concession of the Ottoman-American Development Company, which had applied for permission to construct a railroad and operate mines in Asia Minor. Secretary Knox had supported the request for a concession, but the German government, becoming somewhat apprehensive, attempted to block the American concern and instructed its ambassador at Constantinople to enter a protest.

Diplomatic machinery was set in motion in earnest and Ambassador Hill was requested to put the matter before the German foreign office. This was done, with the result that Germany met the wishes of both Secretary Knox and Ambassador Straus, and the Ottoman-American company was told to go ahead, providing it would respect the privileges of the Germans in that vicinity. Having advanced so far, the concession matter was put before the Turkish Parliament, where it is now pending, and the presence in Constantinople of Huntington Wilson, the assistant secretary of state, may hasten the decision in view of the fact that the Young Turk party desires above all to retain the good wishes of the United States.

Post Requires Tact

This is but an instance of the work developing on an American representative abroad. Not only must the ambassador strive to advance the interests of his own country, but he must also exercise great care that the nation to which he is accredited is not imposed upon by schemes which, obtaining semi-official sanction at home, travel under false colors. Diplomacy is required in order to steer clear of rocks that lie hidden where it is not always easy to discover them. Commercial and industrial rivalry among the nations occupy the attention of representatives at foreign ports, and hotting more quickly leads to resentment than the belief that special privileges have been granted.

In accepting the post of ambassador

to Turkey when the place was tendered by President Taft May 17, 1909, Mr. Straus became for the third time the United States representative at the Porte. His political affiliations by no means eliminated him as the best available man for the position, and President Taft showed in this appointment he is not bound by political prejudice when the country gets the benefit of a citizen's service.

Since his former appearance at the Turkish capital, however, the revolution had made a wonderful change all around. The American ambassador found a new regime with which to deal. But his former close acquaintance with both the reactionaries then in office and the progressives now in power enabled Mr. Straus to enter fully equipped where more careful judgment after the overthrow of Abdul Hamid was needed than before.

Young Turks Like Mr. Straus

The full story of the Turkish uprising is not known to westerners, but it is fairly certain that if Ambassador Straus cared to do so he could give a most dramatic account of the events that preceded the deposition of the Sultan. While not at Constantinople at the time, his close connections there enabled him to follow the situation from a distance, and it can be taken for granted that had his well-known sentiments in the matter of liberal government been less established, the Young Turks would not have made him so welcome when he returned after the revolt proved a success.

While Mr. Straus is enjoying a well-deserved leave of absence among his countrymen, it may be interesting to point out what have been his other activities when not serving the United States diplomatically. He was born in Germany in 1850 and came to this country in early life with his parents. The family settled in Talbotton, Ga., later removing to Columbus. From here Mr. Straus went to New York in 1865 and since then his interests have been largely in the metropolis. He practiced law from 1873 to 1881, and six years later was appointed minister to Turkey by President Cleveland.

As a writer Mr. Straus has devoted himself to diplomatic subjects partly, but several of his works are considered text books on the capital and labor problems. "The Origin of Republican Form of Government," appeared in 1885. It is still considered a valuable treatise on how the United States accepted this particular form of government, and Mr. Straus' account is proved in that he wrote 25 years ago what is made directly applicable at the present. The author fittingly quotes on the title page from Charles Sumner's "Prophetic Voices Concerning America," as follows: "The name of republic will be exalted, until every neighbor, yielding to irresistible attraction, seeks new life in becoming part of the great whole; and the national example will be more pulsant than an army and navy for the conquest of the world."

In his preface to the book Mr. Straus says in part:

"The reasons why the people in the 13 American colonies, when they dissolved their connection with Great Britain, adopted as their form of polity a democratic republic, are usually taken for granted and accepted as a matter of course. I have nowhere been able to find more than a passing allusion to this important subject. Historians have traced the various stages of this development, but I am not aware that he has ever been attempted to present the reasons why the republic form of government was selected in preference to every other form of polity. I have been led to ascribe its origin mainly to ecclesiastical causes, which operated from the time the Pilgrims set foot upon our continent, and to the direct and indirect influence of the Hebrew commonwealth."

Among the other writings of Mr. Straus which present him to the American public as a citizen deeply concerned in the welfare of the republic at home and abroad are the following works: "Roger Williams, the Pioneer of Religious Liberty," 1894; "The Development of Religious Liberty in the United States," 1896; "Reform in the Consular Service," 1897; "United States Doctrine of Citizenship," 1901; "Our Diplomacy with Reference to Our Foreign Service," 1902.

In view of the efforts of Mr. Straus to extend American influence abroad through intelligent presentation of facts as they relate to commerce and trade, it is natural to attach considerable importance to his book on the consular service. It has long been understood that until the United States is enabled to send fully equipped men to represent its commercial interests abroad, until then the American manufacturers will be placed at a disadvantage as compared with other nations more enterprising in this respect. Of course, there has been a gradual improvement in regard to the consular service. Young men are now convinced that the consular field offers good opportunities for the display of their talent and enterprise. As a stepping stone to higher advancement the consular naturally leads to preferment where ministerial posts and ambassadorships await those capable. The affairs of nations center around the abilities of foreign representatives, and this applies particularly to conditions where differences may arise through misunderstandings.

Diplomatic Fitness Urged

As a step in the right direction it should be insisted that no American be placed in charge of affairs abroad except his knowledge of the respective country is such that he can deal intelligently with questions that may spring from racial differences and national temperaments. Because Mr. Straus knows the Turkish people, his country naturally can think of few other men equally well fitted to continue where he has acted to such great advantage for the United States.

His Knowledge of Both Ottoman Parties Is Aid To Department of State

IF HE WERE TO QUIT SERVICE WHO COULD TAKE UP WORK?

In some respects even more significant than what he has accomplished as ambassador is Mr. Straus' work as secretary of the department of commerce and labor. As a member of President Roosevelt's cabinet he did much toward placing the department on a footing where its real importance became established. The intricate questions of 1907, 1908 and 1909, relative to commercial and working conditions, are no less conspicuous at the present, it is true. But Mr. Straus succeeded in working along lines that laid the foundation for more recent achievements in the matter of adjusting such difficulties as arise where capital and labor are concerned. If the word diplomacy could be applied rightly at home, no other field offers a similar opportunity for the exercise of qualities that the diplomatist must possess in dealing with international questions and negotiations. Commerce and labor rest for their success on adjustment, and such adjustments are the results of great care in presenting facts and a willingness to arbitrate without either side being placed at a disadvantage.

In 1902 Mr. Straus was appointed a member of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague. As a member of this court he added materially to his stock of information regarding international affairs. Mr. Straus is also a former president of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and served the National Primary League of the American Social Science Association in a similar capacity. He is still a vice-president of the National Civic Federation and of the International Law Association.

Mr. Straus Needed

Referring again to Mr. Straus' continued labors in the east, providing President Taft can induce him to remain at his post, many important questions will await his return to Constantinople. John Ridgley Carter, the minister to the Balkan states, has been transferred temporarily from Bucharest to the Turkish capital. In the present unsettled state it would not do for this country to leave the embassy without some directing head. History has been made rapidly in that part of the world, and the future may witness other changes of great moment. This is particularly true since the new policy of Austria is to pay more attention to its navy. It is admitted by the Austrian admiralty that

the building of two dreadnoughts at Trieste is but the beginning of a plan to make of Austria-Hungary a naval power, able to cope with whatever the situation in the Mediterranean may demand. All this will directly affect the fortunes of Turkey, and American interests must be watched closely in that vicinity.

Perhaps few foreign representatives at Constantinople were ever afforded a closer insight into the lives of the Turkish officials than Mr. Straus. Knowing the officials through long association, home environments were made accessible. Because of his knowledge of the traits of the people, and the aspiration of the Young Turk element, Mr. Straus will also be in a position to negotiate better when the existing treaty between Turkey and the United States is revised. Well-informed writers on eastern topics are of the opinion that a revision is impending and that there will be the request that this country recognize more fully the claim of the Ottoman empire that it should be dealt with as a fully civilized nation, able to administer justice and modify the extra-territorial policy, which means that foreign offenders have a right to be tried by their own countries with the consular representatives of their governments sitting as judges. It is understood that the United States is inclined to concede what is termed "the right of forum," but not until the present reorganization of the courts is accomplished. Even then the judgment of the Turkish courts is to be confirmed by the American consul, and whatever the sentence, it is to be executed under his supervision.

The foreign representatives at Constantinople can be active instruments in the development of the new Turkey, and should Mr. Straus deem it advisable to remain at that post, his experience and long service in the diplomatic field will not only prove a benefit to the Turkish people, but draw closer the various interests that cement one nation with another. American opportunities for increased within the empire will also be increased when concessions of known merit only can be obtained in that country. The present government of Turkey needs a helping hand, and from all appearances, the United States is among the few powers that can enter that domain free from entangling interests. It is due largely to Mr. Straus' work that this is so.

News in the Playhouses in Boston and Elsewhere

BOSTON THEATERS NEXT WEEK. "As You Like It" will be revived Monday night by E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe. William Gillette starts his last week in repertoire with "Too Much Johnson." Kyrie Bellew comes to the Boston for a week in "Raffles." "The Lion and the Mouse" will be put on at the Castle Square. Other theaters continue their current attractions. Thanksgiving matinees at all the theaters.

Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe in "As You Like It."

"As You Like It" will be the opening bill of the second week of the engagement of E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe at the Shubert in their Shakespeare repertoire. The co-stars added this playful comedy to their list after their engagement in Boston last season, so their first appearance here together in this play will be on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings and Thursday (Thanksgiving) matinee of next week. Miss Marlowe's blithe Rosalind is widely known through many appearances when she starred alone. Mr. Sothern plays the melancholy Jacques. Thus does Miss Marlowe have her turn at the prominence that is Mr. Sothern's when "Hamlet" is the bill. Orlando is taken by Frederick Lewis, whose fine Macduff is one of the features of this week's "Macbeth."

"Romeo and Juliet" will be the bill Thanksgiving night as well as Friday night and Saturday matinee. "Hamlet" will be played Saturday night. For the final week, beginning Nov. 28, the plays will be: Monday and Tuesday evenings "Taming of the Shrew," Wednesday and Thursday evenings "The Merchant of Venice," Friday evening "Twelfth Night," Saturday matinee "As You Like It," Saturday evening "Macbeth." The curtain rises promptly at 8 o'clock evenings and at 2 o'clock afternoons.

Attention is called to the fact that seat prices range from \$2 to 50 cents, the regular rates at the Shubert. This is an exceptional opportunity to see the finest Shakespeare performances now being given in America at unusually moderate prices considering the association in one performance of Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe, and the heavy expense the management is under for transportation of a vast scenic equipment and for salaries of a very numerous company. Of special note is the playing of incidental music by an enlarged orchestra of 27 men.

Mr. Gillette's Final Week at the Hollis. The flat has gone forth and is positively reiterated in the Hollis Street theater advertisements, that, by direction of Charles Frohman and at the instance of the star himself, the presentation of this week of "Sherlock Holmes," "Secret Service," "The Private Secretary," "Too Much Johnson," and "Held by the Enemy" will be the last that will ever be undertaken in this city with Mr. Gillette as the featured player. "Too Much Johnson" is announced for tomorrow and Tuesday evenings; "Held by the Enemy" for Wednesday evening; "Sherlock Holmes" for the Thanksgiving matinee, and "The Private Secretary" for Thanksgiving night; "Secret Service" for Friday night; "The Private Secretary" for the Saturday matinee, and "Sherlock Holmes" for the final Saturday evening. With the exception of "Too Much Johnson" and "Held by the Enemy," the plays have already been seen in this engagement, and are now to be repeated by popular request, especially in the case of "Sherlock Holmes" which was substituted by earnest desire for "The Private Secretary," the original booking for the Thanksgiving matinee.

Castle Square—"The Lion and the Mouse."

The John Craig players will on Monday begin a two weeks' engagement in Charles Klein's "The Lion and the Mouse," one of the most popular of the plays of recent years. John Craig will have a striking role in the character of John Burkett Ryder, "the richest man in the world," who is determined to unseat a member of the supreme court who dared interfere legally with the money giant's schemes. The daughter of the judge, Shirley Rosmore, though engaged to Ryder's son, fights the financier for her father's honor. In the end she wins by conquering the millionaire on his only vulnerable side—sentiment. There are good acting parts for all the other principals of the company.

Globe—Lew Dockstader's Minstrels.

Lew Dockstader and his "Twentieth Century Minstrels" will be the attraction at the Globe theater next week and will present what has been called the best achievement in minstrelsy that the resourceful "Lew" has ever offered. The vehicle in which Mr. Dockstader and his frolicsome 70 are appearing this year is the "Possum Hunt Club Revue," and it has earned the praise of being called new, both in song and jest, while the mounting is on an elaborate scale. Mr. Dockstader has assembled a talented company of assistants, the list of comedians and singers including Carroll Johnson, Eddie Mazier, "Happy" Nauty, Charles Falk, Harry A. Ellis, and Tom Kenna, late of "The Quartette," and Allen Campbell. The engagement will be for one week only.

Boston—Kyrie Bellew in "Raffles." "Raffles," the admirable detective play by Presley and Hornung, served Kyrie Bellew for three seasons and now he has revived the piece. He comes to the Boston theater Monday evening for a week's engagement, announced to be his last appearances in this play in Boston. The central character provides an admirable field for the polished acting and agreeable personality of Mr. Bellew. The play comes here from New York, where the revival is now renewing its popularity at the Garrick.

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville.

Gus Edwards and his elaborate song review has so pleased the patrons of B. F. Keith's theater this week that it will continue as the leading feature of the bill for the coming week. Others will be Treat's performing seals; Carson and Willard, German comedians; Harry Webb, minstrel; Simpson and McConnell in a comedy sketch; Le Dent, a juggler of repute from Paris; Verona Verdi and brother; moving pictures of comic and news interest.

Attractions That Hold Over.

The Whitney opera company have but one more week at the Majestic in the notable performance of the Strauss-Shaw opera bouffe, "The Chocolate Soldier." On the music side, as rendered by the orchestra of 40 it is this season's most delightful piece of its kind. Montgomery and Stone are keeping audiences at the Colonial in shouts of laughter with their comical antics as two stranded circus performers having many ludicrous adventures in the new musical play made for them by George Ade and Gus Luders. "The Fortune Hunter" is proving by its long run at the Tremont that it is easily the most popular play of the present season in Boston. John Barrymore has established himself per-

manently as a star by his fine performance of Nat. Duncan.

"Seven Days" on Monday evening begins the fifth week of its run at the Park. For those wishing an evening of fun, no better play can be recommended, for this ingeniously amusing farce keeps the audience in almost constant laughter throughout.

Boston Announcements.

Dwight L. Elmendorf, the well-known travel-talker, will offer in Symphony Hall next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon his lecture on Berlin, the second topic in his present series. This German capital, which ranks as one of the greatest cities of the world, is noted as the cleanest, most beautiful, progressive, modern and best governed of all the European capitals. Berlin, more than any other city of the old world, resembles our American cities in its up-to-date commercial activities and in the architectural aspect of its business buildings. Furthermore, Berlin has solved many of the problems which are now confronting American cities. Mr. Elmendorf's camera has caught striking glimpses of life in and about the city. Especially notable will be the views of the wonderful Tiergarten of Potsdam and the Spreewald. The subject of Mr. Elmendorf's lectures Dec. 2 and 3 will be Vienna.

Charles Frohman's production of Francis Wilson's comedy, of which the comedian is the author and in which he is appearing for the second season, comes to the Hollis Nov. 28. As Thomas Beach, Francis Wilson is seen as a crusty bachelor, whose extreme dislike for children changes until he is ready to fight for the retention of the particular little girl unexpectedly left in his care. A Francis Wilson play means laughter and lots of it, yet in "The Bachelor's Baby" the comedian has blended the fun with a little pathos. Miss Edna Bruns will have the leading feminine role.

The Tremont theater will make its first change of attraction in a long time on Dec. 5, when "The Fortune Hunter" will be succeeded by "The Spring Maid," an adaptation of a popular German musical comedy. Miss Christie MacDonald will make her first stellar appearance here in this piece. In her support will be William Burrows, Miss Elgie Bowen and Tom McNaughton. "Katie Kidd," a new musical comedy, comes to the Boston theater Nov. 28. Miss Blanche Ring, deservedly a star

at last, comes to the Majestic Nov. 28 in "The Yankee Girl."

Forbes-Robertson is coming soon to the Shubert in "The Passing of the Third-Floor Back."

Miss Beatrice Herford gives a recital of her inimitable monologues in Chickering hall, Monday afternoon, Nov. 28.

FINAL SOUTHWICK RECITAL.

Mrs. Maude Gatchell Hicks of the faculty of Emerson College of Oratory gave "Much Ado About Nothing" at the final recital in the Southwick house of classic and modern comedy at Chickering hall Friday evening. Mrs. Hicks' command of the resources of comedy appears at its best in this brilliant play.

Especially fine were the scenes of witty banter between Beatrice and Benedick. There was all the dignity of a proud nature in her Beatrice, yet beneath was the glowing warmth of her affection for Benedick. Most skillfully was the growth of this affection shown, both in the heroine and in Benedick. There was fire in the scene in which Beatrice incites Benedick to the duel in Hero's honor, and Beatrice's surrender at the close was lovely in its graciousness.

Bauty characterized the reading throughout, and that long and affectionate study had been bestowed on the play was evident in the great variety and delicacy of effects, brought out in the reading of the lines.

The course has been a marked success, which is cause for congratulation among all who love the best in drama.

MR. ELMENDORF OPENS COURSE.

A throng that completely filled Symphony hall last night toured London and its environs with Mr. Elmendorf, by means of the lecturer's superb collection of views and moving pictures, enlivened by his interesting and often humorous talk. The world metropolis was made familiar by trips through its crowded thoroughfares in the peripatetic London "bus," and the architectural and historical glories of the Tower, St. Paul's cathedral, Westminster abbey, Windsor, Parliament house and other ancient buildings were shown to the travelers. A striking representation by means of the moving film of the crowning of Edward VII. was one of the most interesting experiences of the evening, and a touch of humor was added to the lecture

by views of typical hawkers and street merchants crying their wares.

Moving pictures of battleships at target practice and of the aviation meet at Blackpool were also shown, as well as some thrilling ones of the Balliol-Magdalene boat race at Henley. Mr. Elmendorf closed his lecture with a tribute to the memory of Edward, the peacemaker, and in conclusion played the national anthem on the organ. Next week, "Berlin."

Miss Terry Read's "Shakespeare's Letters."

Miss Ellen Terry's final Shakespeare discourse in New York dealt with "The Letters of Shakespeare," which, she explained, meant the letters that appear in his plays, not any of his personal communications, of which none are known to exist.

Miss Terry has counted 30 letters in all the plays. She quoted from Hamlet's letter to Ophelia, from the love epistles of Proteus, in "Two Gentlemen of Verona"; Antonio's letter to Bassanio, Maria's forged letter to Malvolio, and Malvolio's written plea to Olivia. Other letters that came to her attention were Falstaff's communication to Mistress Page and his letter to Prince Hal; the servant's letter to the Lord Chamberlain in Henry VIII.; Armado's epistle in "Love's Labor Lost," Phoebe's love letters in "As You Like It," Rinaldo and Bertram's writings in "All's Well That Ends Well," the letters from Leonatus to Imogen, Macbeth's to his wife, the warning sent to Caesar, Hamlet's letters to Horatio and to the King, the letters in "Antony and Cleopatra," the note sent Hotspur in "Henry IV.," Sir Andrew Aguecheek's challenge to Viola in "Twelfth Night," and the last communication from Timon of Athens.

Several of these letters Miss Terry read as the characters would have read them, and she was especially delightful in her impersonation of Mistress Page receiving Falstaff's communication.

The Sothern-Marlowe Orchestra

Not the least of the pleasures of the splendid performance of "Macbeth" that was given at the Shubert theater this week was the work of the enlarged orchestra of 27 employed to render the incidental music composed for the Irving, revival by Sir Arthur Sullivan. Whatever difference of opinion there may be over the appropriateness or even

necessity of incidental music in a dramatic performance, it is a pleasure to add to the many words of appreciation due the co-stars and their management congratulations and thanks that they have provided a sufficient number of musicians to do full justice to the Saltzman music.

Much of this music is pleasurable to hear, and in quantity it almost approaches operatic proportions. The employment of this enlarged orchestra is but another instance of the tendency of the Sothern-Marlowe management to provide productions elaborately complete in every detail. The concealment of the musicians beneath a canopy of palms is an innovation agreeable as a novelty at least. The body of melody made possible by the extra number of players is most gratifying in view of the thinness of tone that is characteristic of the meager proportions of our local theater orchestras last season or two. Congratulations are certainly due to all concerned.

LIKENS FOOTBALL TO POLITICS GAME

ITHACA—"Play football as you play politics. Go in next time and win," said Thomas F. Fennell, the defeated candidate for state treasurer, to the Cornell football team Friday.

Mr. Fennell was a noted athlete and football player when in Cornell and the way he worked when he got into football togs and practised with the eleven showed that he is not out of training. He was with the team all the afternoon, helping to get it into shape for the game with Pennsylvania on Thanksgiving day.

FLYING COMPANY TO CARRY MAILS

BRIDGETON, N. J.—A company for the manufacture of flying machines designed to carry the mails is being organized here with a capital stock of \$100,000. It will be known as the George E. Cove Biplane Company and will use patents possessed by George E. Cove.

If the device proves as successful as expected the company will seek contracts with the government for carrying the mails.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1910.

Beautiful "Hiawatha" Pictures Hung in Brookline Home



HIAWATHA BRINGING HOME HIS BRIDE, MINNEHAHA.

Thus it was that Hiawatha
To the lodge of old Nokomis
Brought the sunshine of his people,
Minnehaha, Laughing Water,
Handsome of all the women
In the land of the Dakotahs.

LONGFELLOW'S beautiful poem, "The Song of Hiawatha," has been taken as the subject of a series of notable paintings in one of Brookline's charming homes. Brookline, the wealthy neighbor of Boston on the west, is celebrated for its many fine residences, an especially attractive group of which one finds in what is termed the Aberdeen district. Costly houses are here perched upon rocky eminences or embowered among trees in the picturesque valleys, located on pretty winding roads that give no hint of being but 15 minutes' ride from the busy New England metropolis.

Delightfully situated on Selkirk road is the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest S. Smith, and to its dining room the reader is invited; not for the pleasure of the inner man but to look upon some remarkable tapestries. They are not woven tapestries, nor are they imitations of these rare fabrics. They are painted tapestries, a distinct product, and the work of Fraulein Marie L. A. Goettling, an artist of recognized merit. In his palace at Neuschwanstein Ludwig II. of Bavaria had hung tapestry canvases on which scenes from Wagner's operas were painted by Bavarian artists. Miss Goettling's painting are in the same style. Her selection of "Hiawatha" for illustration gives her picture a perma-

nent value in view of the fact that the red men are passing away.

The Smiths' dining room is said to be the only apartment in this country whose walls are entirely covered by tapestries. Miss Goettling devoted months to the decoration, and the scenes from "Hiawatha," painted in tempera colors on imported Gobelin tapestry, make one complete whole.

Entering the dining room from the winter garden, we see on the wall at the immediate right little Hiawatha learning from Sagoyewew the art of handling the bow and arrow, while near by in front of a tent is old Nokomis, the grandmother of Hiawatha, weaving a basket. On the canvas on the opposite wall we behold Minnehaha listening to Hiawatha, who is telling her of his struggle with Mondamin and his final victory. The wall at the left bears the main picture in the series, Hiawatha bringing his bride home to his tribe. There is a wide bay window opposite, and on the surface around it is a snow scene in which Hiawatha is depicted standing by the shore of a lake praying to the "Great Spirit" for food.

The rich color effects in Miss Goettling's paintings can not be shown in the reproductions which The Monitor is permitted to make, but the half-tones indicate the masterly manner in which the artist has handled her subject. The tap-

estries are surrounded by a border of geometric Indian design. The furnishings of the room are in strict harmony with the decoration, and thus the fine taste of the mistress of the house has combined with the skill of the artist to produce a highly gratifying result.

In the winter garden are two panels in French style by Miss Goettling. Other residences in Brookline are adorned by her paintings. At the home of Mr. and Mrs. La Rue Vredenburg on Sutherland road is a room hung with Gobelin tapestries and painted curtains in empire style, and the house of Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Townsend on Fisher hill has specimens of her work.

Miss Goettling, whose studio is on Beacon street in Brookline, came from Berlin, Germany to this country a few years ago. Her studies in decorative art, however, were undertaken in Dresden under the instruction of Frau Medem, who is well known to American art students. One tapestry in her brother's home in Dresden was shown at an exhibition in Dresden several years since under the protection of the late Queen Carola of Saxony. Her work has included hunting scenes which were painted in the same style from old masters for Graf Nottbeck, and are hung in Schloss Tammerfors in Finland.



THE COURTSHIP.

Yes, as in a dream she listened
To the words of Hiawatha,
As he talked of old Nokomis,
And of happiness and plenty
In the land of the Ojibways,
Of his wrestling and his triumph.

Dr. Holmes, Poet, Physician, Wit, Essayist

Born in Cambridge house with gambrel roof, well-loved "Autocrat" lived happy life in peaceful fashion trying to do useful things for humanity.

WERE you born in Boston, sir?" said the little man, looking eager and excited.

"I was not," I replied.

"It's a pity," said the little man; "it's the place to be born in. But if you cannot fix it so as to be born here, you can come and live here."

It was the professor, of course, to whom this consolatory advice was offered, but the genial breakfast-table philosopher in his three somewhat transparent disguises, and his editor, are inextricably mingled in the memory of two generations of readers, and no point of historical congruity is strained when we recall the fact that this is precisely what Oliver Wendell Holmes did.

No poet is so closely associated with Boston as he, though his birthplace was at Cambridge, where a stone tablet may now be seen marking the site of that gambrel-roofed house, pen pictures of which occur so frequently in his writings.

"Know old Cambridge? Hope you do. Born there? Don't say so! I was, too. Born in a house with a gambrel roof—standing still, if you must have proof. Gambrel! Gambrel! Let me beg. You'll look at a horse's hinder leg. First great angle above the hoof. That's the gambrel—hence gambrel roof."

He was fortunate in his birth-town. Combining natural beauty with intellectual advantage and these with moral culture of a very pure type, there was not in the country at that time a town better fitted to be a poet's birthplace. Mr. Winter's picturesque description of the old town as he remembers it is probably photographic, save that when he says, "Action had fallen asleep," we do well to remember that the kind of action for which Cambridge has been particularly noted—that of sending poets, statesmen and educators out into the world—is not of the sort which makes bustle, or that could be caught by views taken, as it were, from the exterior.

Looking back into the middle of the last century and to the old, scholastic city of Cambridge, where some of my early days were spent, I see, as in a vision, a time when the world seemed gentler than now it is, and a place where action had fallen asleep. The broad white streets were shaded by copious elms, willows and silver leaf maples. The houses were mostly isolated in gardens. The shining river Charles wound its sinuous way through broad reaches of golden marsh land—still and solitary in the sunshine, save for the stir of rippling grass and the flight of a wandering gull. Once every hour the long omnibus rolled lazily through the village street on its drowsy journey to neighboring Boston. Once every day the noiseless tenor of life was faintly stirred by the arrival of the Boston Transcript. The bell was rung in the church tower at 12 and the curfew at 9. At intervals the voice of the lecturer became audible.

In the streets were still to be seen a few old gentlemen in waistcoats and knee breeches with glittering shoe buckles and cocked hats, the last cocked hat being worn, it is said, by Professor Popkin of the university. This is now preserved in the Cambridge library, together with the umbrella he carried when there were only two others owned in the town.

The manse, as the gambrel-roofed house was called, had descended to the poet's mother, Sarah Wendell, from her father, the Hon. Oliver Wendell, and became the Holmes homestead by her marriage with the Rev. Abiel Holmes, the poet's father, many years pastor of the Orthodox Congregational church in Cambridge.

The house had borne its part in the scenes of the revolution. The committee of safety was quartered under its roof in 1775; here Captain Arnold proposed siege of Ticonderoga, and in one of its rooms he received his colonel's

commission. Here the plans for the battle of Bunker Hill were drawn up, and both house and neighborhood were rich in historical memories. The Vassall house (afterward Longfellow's home), where Washington had his headquarters and where he brought his family, was but five minutes away; the elm under which he took command of the army was in sight, across the common, from the windows, as well as the little brown Christ church where he attended a service, and which had been occupied as barracks after the battle of Lexington. Near the house were grouped the five buildings of the Harvard University, of which the Rev. Abiel Holmes, in his history of Cambridge, wrote with intense pride.

An avenue of elms, some of them still standing, led up to the house, and a garden surrounded it. The house was roomy, solid and dignified in an unpretentious, hospitable style. And now (in 1800) it added to itself one other distinction.

In the last week of August," writes Holmes, "used to fall commencement day at Cambridge. I remember that week well, for something happened to me once at that time—namely, I was born." It was on the 29th day that the good minister noted at the foot of his almanac page, "son b."

Not only lineage and surroundings were auspicious, but the time. Those then beginning their careers shared in the fresh vigor and new hope of that early hour of the republic, and had the discipline involved in its problems, when it was just entering upon its real independence—the awakening thought that was giving birth to an American type, both in character and literature.

The little Oliver went at first to a dame school, then to a school at Cambridgeport, where Margaret Fuller was a schoolmate. Of her intellectual gifts he stood much in awe, she having begun an essay with the words, "It is a trite remark"—whereas Oliver did not then know what "trite" meant! (His admirers are not sure that he ever found out.)

He prepared for college at Phillips Andover, and entered Harvard in the class of 1829. He has written less of his college experiences than of any other period of his history, but has more than atoned for this silence by his anniversary class poems, ranging from 1831 to 1889. Year after year he thus celebrated the reunion of his class, and some of his brightest and tenderest lines were given on these occasions; they can scarcely be said to have been made to order, for the subject lay ever near his heart. They are, too, remarkably varied in character, one of the most serious—a prayer, indeed—following next upon one of the most jocular. After a year's law study at the university, "writing fiercely" meanwhile, for the Collegian, he concluded that law was not his vocation, and came to an abrupt pause.

It was in the interval between law and medicine, which study he finally took up, that he all unwittingly lit upon his first popularity. The frigate Constitution, with perhaps the most heroic record of any warship, was condemned by the government as unseaworthy, and recommended to be broken up. There was a deep protest against what seemed almost sacrilege, and the youth of 21, caught in this current of sentiment, was seized with a fervor of patriot-indignation which found voice in the stirring lyric, "Old Ironsides"—"Ay, tear her shattered ensign down!"

The poem so accurately uttered the smoldering dissatisfaction of the people that when it was printed in the Boston Daily Advertiser, it was copied in papers all up and down the land, and in Washington was printed on hand-bills and scattered broadcast, with the result that the gallant ship was preserved in honor.

In 1831 the New England Magazine contained the first of two papers called "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," the second appearing the next year. It

is most curious to read these and see how little promise they give of the brilliant papers of later years; they would scarcely be accepted now by any periodical of reputation. But when 25 years after, he resumed in the Atlantic, "I was just going to say when I was interrupted," he really had something to say, as an electrified audience testified. This second series began in the November number of 1857, and Emerson's poem "Brahma," is just above, appearing for the first time.

There is nothing like these papers in our literature. They have been compared to the "Noctes Ambrosianae" of Blackwood's, but while they flash fully as much wit, and include finer poetry—for Holmes' best poems are in the "Autocrat" book—and are as much more refined as the taste of the later time was, they are not so intellectually grand. They won him immediate fame, and it is upon them that his high reputation as a prose writer is based.

That the second, the "Professor," papers, and the third, the "Poet," papers, have not been so highly praised as the "Autocrat" is because the "Autocrat" set up a standard almost too high for a man to reach a second time—it was an effort to measure up to "past superlatives"; there had not been time enough between in which to gather again the rich store of energy that found vent in the first volume.

In 1836, when he returned from two years of medical study in Europe, where he had written nothing, his "Metrical Essay," read before the Phi Beta Kappa of Harvard had been assurance to his friends that the poet had not been submerged in the medical man. This poem, "Poetry," gave occasion for a volume, his first, which was published that year—the same year that Garrison's paper, the Liberator, began.

But neither this fact, nor anything that it stood for, had any significance for the poet, though his friends longed to see his talents enlisted in the service of the moral issue of the time, and Lowell made earnest and personal effort to bring this to pass. Progressive in religious thought, in matters relating to his profession, and in relation to all useful arts and handicraft, one of the two points where conservatism held him fast—the other being the form of his verse—was the question of slavery. "What has this to do with the service of our gallant and amiable chanteur?" Not only did his taste revolt from Garrison and men of his aggressive and louder type, and the milder but no less earnest men such as Samuel J. May, his college classmate, but such cultured men of his own class as Sumner and Lowell and his relative, Wendell Phillips, received at his hands neither sympathy nor aid, and as late as 1846, he stigmatized the abolitionists as "rebels," and applied still more opprobrious words to John Quincy Adams when battling in Congress for human freedom. That he was honest in his convictions may be assumed. His seeming dalliance with this issue was part and parcel of the same make-up which showed in the airy way in which he often dismissed vexed social questions—very polite and peaceful, and nobody's feelings incommenced, except, indeed, those of the friends who looked to him for something higher. His attitude in these things is reminiscent of the Autocrat who would have no "bullying facts" at his table, to intrude upon the "fluent harmonies of conversation."

It should not be overlooked that he was enough of a reformer to take a small rent for a store on Long wharf, rather than the much larger one offered by a grocer who would sell rum—a practical, active sense of brotherly responsibility such as does not always go with words. Moreover the time came when, in the crucible of the civil war, the gold was separated from the dross, and it was there seen to be very fine. His few speeches were on fire with true

(Continued on Page 25, Column 1.)



(Illustrations by permission of Miss Marie L. A. Goettling, the artist who painted the tapestries.)

YOUTH OF HIAWATHA.

Then Sagoyewew, the great boaster,
Made a bow for Hiawatha;
From a branch of ash he made it,
From an oak-bough made the arrows,
Tipped with flint, and winged with feathers,
And the cord he made of deer-skin.

TOYS MAKING MAINE FAMOUS

SOUTH PARIS, Me.—Nuremberg, Germany, has had to share its prestige as the great toy-making center of the world with this little village. Here wonderful machinery is turning out thousands of carloads of playthings for the holiday trade of every quarter of the world.

Gaily painted doll furniture, miniature housekeeping sets for little folks of every civilized country are built by an army of workmen, but the manufacture of doll cradles is the most interesting of all the mechanical processes. Over 100 varieties of beds and cradles are made and finished, some in white enamel, some plain cradles that the stores sell for 10 cents and some patented spring beds, with gilt decorations.

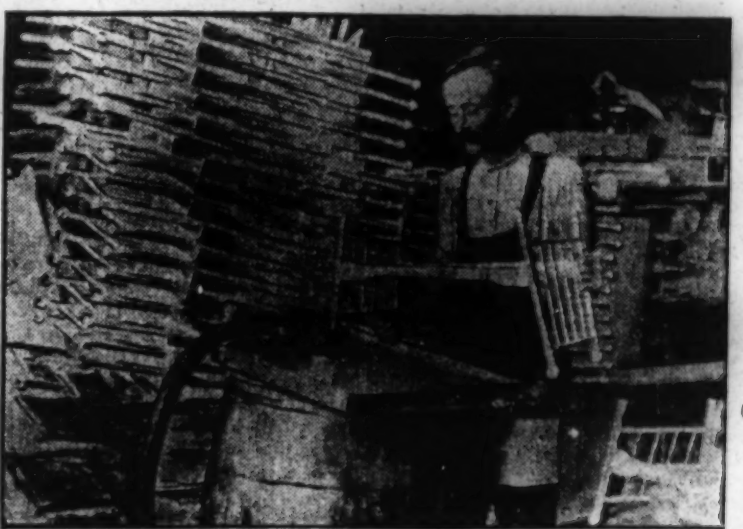
In the lumber yards where the raw material is prepared are hundreds of piles of board, some of them towering as high as the neighboring buildings. Two big sawmills are working all the time in distant forests to keep these piles replenished. In this lumber yard miniature cars run on elevated tracks with switches, turnouts and stations, on which the logs and boards are loaded for their journey through the shops



HUGE MACHINES TURN OUT PLAYTHINGS FOR HOLIDAY TRADE. Making dolls' cradles at South Paris, Me.

from which they emerge as finished toys.

Each operator does but one kind of



TINY BED MUST BE CAREFULLY FINISHED AND TOUCHED WITH GILT. Dipping play furniture in bright liquid.

U. S. PACKERS NOW ALMOST CONTROL ARGENTINE MEAT

Gradually Getting Possession of the Largest Cattle Companies and Cold Storage Export Business.

WASHINGTON—According to a report which has reached the department of commerce and labor meat packers in the United States are strongly entrenching themselves in Argentina.

The report says that already American packers have got control of two of the seven largest Argentine cattle companies engaged in the production and export of cold storage meats. In addition the American packers are buying large tracts of land with the object of establishing new plants.

"Two avowedly North American companies," says the report, "are the La Plata Cold Storage Company and the La Blanca Company. The former since coming under its present control has risen from a state of insignificance to that of the largest single producer in the Argentine field."

"Taken together the La Plata and the La Blanca companies last year produced a third of Argentina's total output of cold storage beef and almost as large a proportion of the mutton and lamb."

"Argentina now occupies the place formerly held by the United States as a purveyor of beef to Europe."

ALABAMA EDITOR PRAISES MONITOR FOR CLEAN NEWS

Prints Encouraging Words in Behalf of the Movement Recently Started for Pure Journalism.

The following editorial on clean journalism and the Christian Science Monitor appeared on Nov. 12 in the Montgomery (Ala.) Times:

"The Christian Scientists are carrying on a battle for clean journalism."

"They have held meetings toward this end in Chicago and New York."

"Let us hope this active body of believers in the Master's teachings—above all, as they seem justly to claim, in His performances—will be successful in the work undertaken."

"Archibald McLellan, editor-in-chief of the Christian Scientist publications, and John J. Flinn, editorial writer on The Monitor, the daily organ of the Christian Scientists, published in Boston, were the speakers at the Chicago meeting."

"These gentlemen were able to go a great many steps beyond the everyday newspaper reform advocate in that they had the Monitor to point to as an example of what it was their mission to uphold. 'To point a moral and adorn a tale,' as it were."

"It is not likely that many of the readers of the Times have seen a copy of this really clean newspaper. But we can say, with truth, that they have been the losers."

"It is clean, and that is all. It is not sanctimonious, or tearful, or anything of that kind, nor can one find between the lines any evidence of dogmatic teaching—any insinuations or departure from ordinary everyday news-gathering. But it is evidently news-gathering, not slum and slush gathering. It is clean. Just as clean and attractive in the matter furnished as is the paper in its beautiful print, proofreading and mechanical make-up. No clean and pure, in truth, that one doubts the employment of a 'devil' in the office of the publication, although how it could get on without him it is utterly impossible for the old-timer to understand."

"No sane American, whatever his affiliations, can conscientiously deny that the newspapers would add to their usefulness, their power as the greatest reform element in the country, if they would scrub out every trace of the yellow streak that at present discredits every 99 out of 100 of them. Is it not truer, indeed, to say every 100 out of 100 of them?"

"Whether this streak be primarily the fault of the public or of the publishers who have educated or perverted the public taste to enjoy that sort of thing, we have not time to discuss; but the streak ought not to be there. Its presence is a curse; it cannot be a blessing."

"So the Times is glad to give this space in recognition of a distinct service being rendered by the Christian Scientists. They have our most earnest good wishes, even though we be sinners ourselves at times along the line they deprecate."

COAL OPERATOR FOR SENATE.

WASHINGTON—Clarence Watson, coal operator in West Virginia, has the best chance of being elected to the United States Senate to succeed Nathan Bay Scott, according to Representative Gaines of West Virginia.

and 600 barrels containing 21,600,000 single checkers, or 85,333 sets.

Checkers are made by an almost automatic machine to which the operator feeds a stick of hardwood. Every move of his hand makes a checker. The machine will make 140 checkers per minute. After the discs come from the machine they are colored red and black, though a few are shipped in the natural color.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

THE BUSYVILLE BEES



Drawings by FLOYD TRIGGS
Rhymes by M. L. BAUM



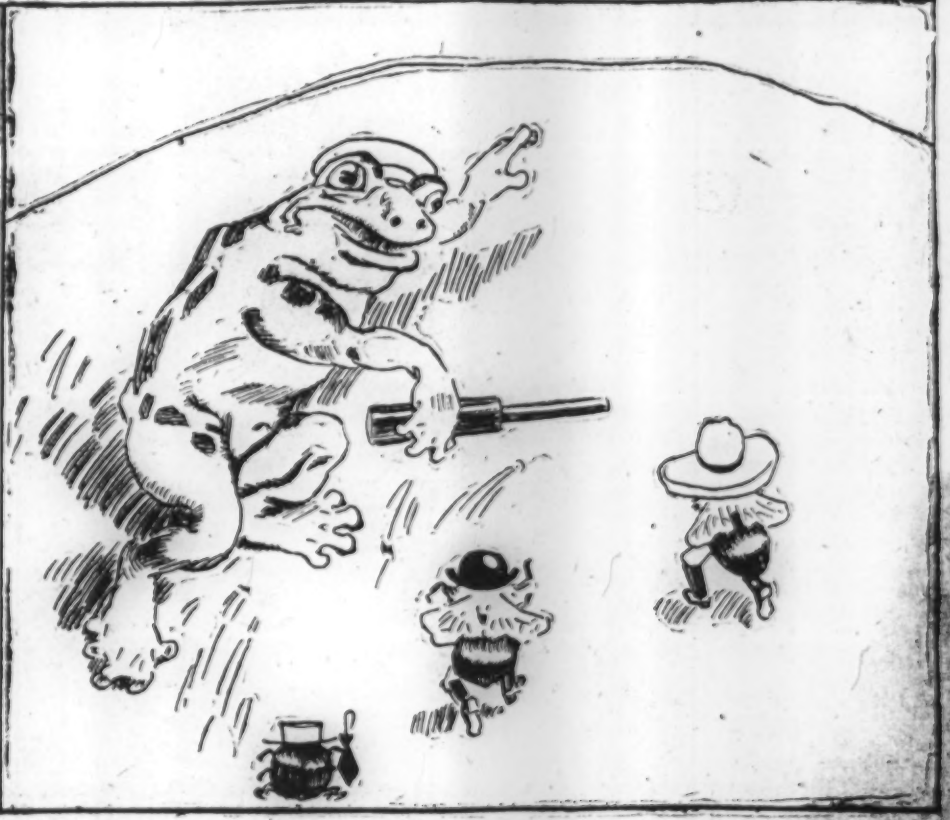
THE START.

The sky seems to stand on the edge of the land
Where some folks have seen the sun rise;
Says Frog, "Let us trot and discover the spot;
They call it, I hear, the hor-i-zon."



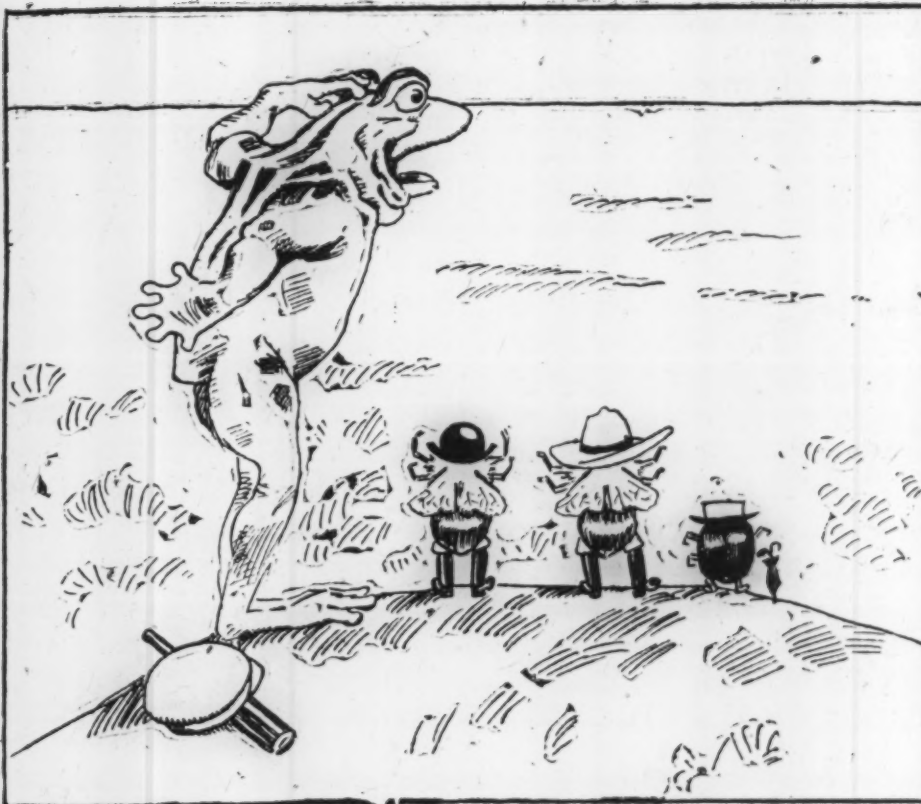
SURPRISE.

They race and they chase a bee line to the place,
But "This thing," says Buzz, "is surpris-"
The faster we run toward the door of the sun
The faster, too, hops the horizon."



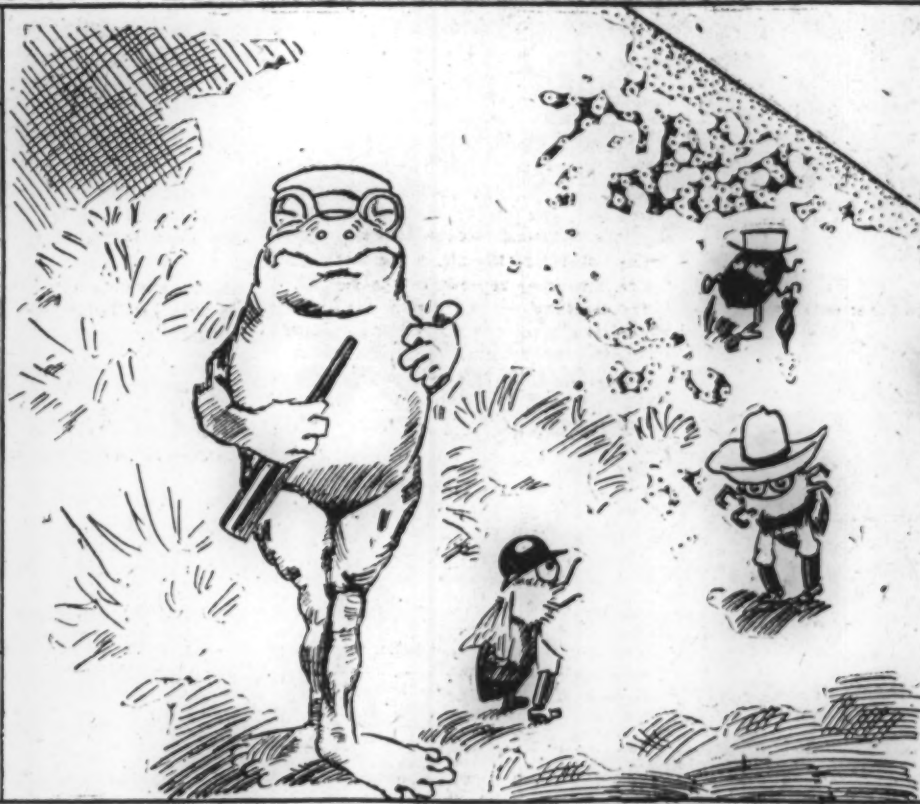
HOPE.

They scamper until they have sighted the hill
The edge of the azure arch lies on;
"I knew at such speed," shouts Froggy, "that we'd
Catch up with that hurried horizon."



DISAPPOINTMENT.

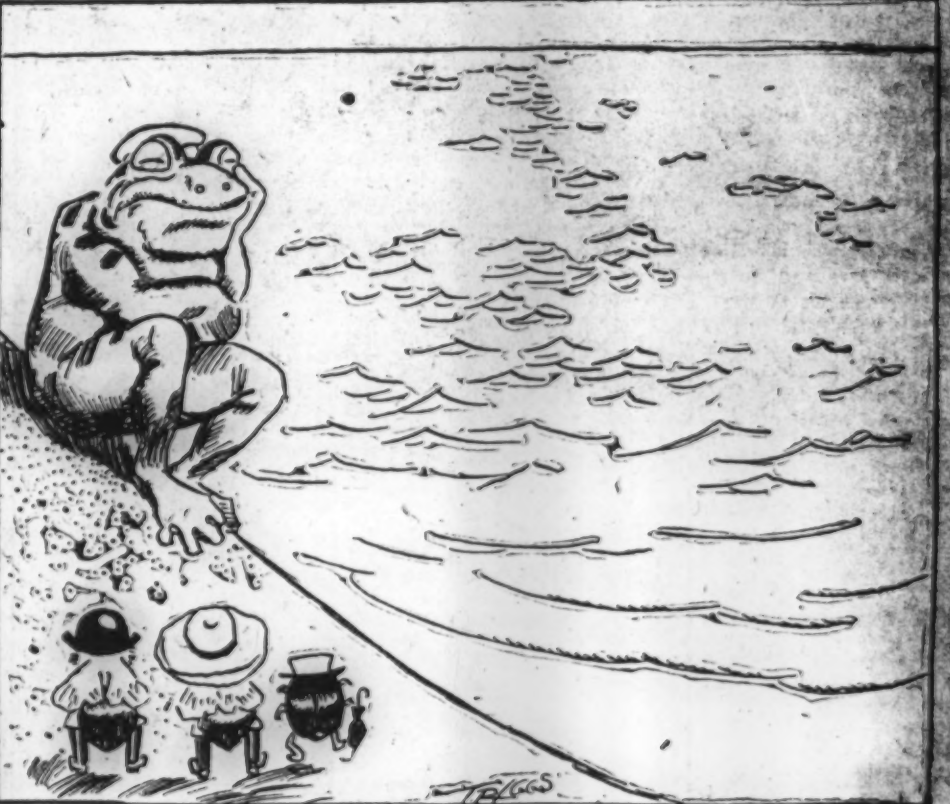
Alas, and alack! they are taken aback,
Though forward their hope ever flies on;
Says Frog, "I declare! it is way over there!
And I thought that I had that horizon."



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EUREKA.

"We've got it," says he. "Will you photograph me,
My marvelous feat advertisin'?
Like Peary, I'll nail up a flag with the tale
How we held up this hunted horizon."



DISILLUSIONMENT.

Frog thinks he will sit here and ponder a bit
On things that he needs to get wise on;
His pride has a bump-out to sea at a jump
Has hied his whole haughty horizon.

CAMELS MUCH VALUED IN EAST

BESIDES using it for riding and carrying purposes the Mesopotamian Arabs depend on the camel for milk. Shoes are made from its tough, calloused hide, and in times of famine its brittle, strong-tasting flesh is eaten. Condensed milk, made by boiling fresh camel's milk until evaporation leaves only a hard, chalky substance, is prized among the desert nomads. By rubbing this substance between the hands it is reduced to powder, and when mixed with warm water it makes a refreshing drink highly esteemed among the desert folk. "Me-reesy," as it is called, will keep in good condition two years. When made from buttermilk it tastes sour, and is prized among the Arabs who have eaten much of sweet dates. Fresh, warm camel milk is also the food of many valuable horses owned by the desert sheiks.

Camel calves are weaned in their eleventh or twelfth month. When a camel caravan is on the march the very young camels are often tied on the backs of the mother animals, since they cannot endure the fatigue of a long march. Valuable dogs and Arab desert hounds, called "slugeys," also ride in the same way.

Unless camels have been especially trained to abstinence, they cannot go as long as is commonly supposed without water. When marching near rivers they drink twice a day. They feed largely on the tough, scrubby verdure known locally as camel thorn, which grows throughout Mesopotamia, except on the extreme desert wastes. Their habits are peculiar; unlike horses, they seem to feel no fondness for their human associates, though they seldom wander far from the caravan tents, even if left untied over night. It is no uncommon sight to see 2000 or 3000 camels on the desert waste outside Bagdad's

BANKER GIVES
ADVICE TO BOYS

THIRTY years ago Bernard Francis O'Neil, now of Wallace, Idaho, was a penniless orphan, selling newspapers in New York. The Children's Aid Society sent him West with 76 other orphan boys. Last week he came back East as a director of the Carnegie Trust Company, chairman of the Republican state central committee of Idaho and member of the executive committee of the American Bankers Association. He came back to attend a meeting of the trust company.

Every boy should read and heed the precepts in the code of this banker who began life as newsboy. Here they are: "It doesn't make any difference whether a boy is a ragged newsboy or a high school graduate with money, he will succeed if he is honest and wants to. A boy must be right—truthful, honest, moral, progressive, thrifty and not afraid of hard work. He has got to take hard blows in business life with a smile. That spirit of taking a hard drubbing now and then and not whining develops manhood. More rich men are holding out their hands to give a fellow a lift than ever before. The need of hustling boys with willing hands and hearts is very great. If one has pepper and ginger in his blood, they—the captains of industry—want him."—Christian at Work.

SCHOOL TEACHER
PUT FLOWER BED
IN WRONG PLACE

A N Indiana school teacher, a specialist in esthetics, planted a garden in the schoolhouse yard. Beautiful geraniums blossomed briefly and then were no more. They were destroyed by the hoofs of the young wild animals whom she thought could be made to love the flowers. The garden was repeatedly replanted with the same result, and finally the teacher, discouraged by her contact with the brute side of the young Hoosiers, resigned.

Her successor came and was informed by official gossip that she had undertaken the education of a band of young ruffians. She studied the situation for a day or two, and then approached the boy who appeared to be the leader.

"They say the boys tore up the flower garden. Is that so?" Black looks, but no reply.

"Why did they do it?" Still no response.

"Is it true that you boys are ashamed to love flowers?"

"No," blurted out one boy. "But they put the old flower bed right on the home plate."

"The home plate!" exclaimed the new teacher, incredulously. "Show me the diamond."

Piloted by the lad, she learned just where the bases were located, and at a safe distance laid out a new garden, which is blooming yet, the pride of the village and the special pride of those same schoolboys, who weed it and water it and sometimes wear its pansies and fasten in their buttonholes.—Woman's Home Companion.

FOREST FOLK FOND OF MUSIC

MANY of the forest inhabitants are very fond of music, and seem to take as much pleasure in it as people do. A young blue jay at one time spent two months as a guest in my home. We all know what harsh voices the jays have. Did any one ever hear one sing a sweet, tuneful little song. I wonder? While the small jay lived with me, it was my custom to practise singing for half an hour every morning. No sooner had I seated myself at the piano and struck a few chords than "J.J." hopped over the doorknob and settled himself on the rung of a nearby chair. He listened with rapt attention, and after a few days he tried a bit of song himself. At first I had to stop and laugh, his performance was so amusing; but after a few weeks' practise he could sing very sweetly—not exactly the tunes he heard, but little ones he made up as he went along. If any noises pleased him, he began to sing.

More than 200 years ago a young violinist, Isidore Berthoume, was obliged to practise on his violin many hours daily. One day he saw a spider peeping at him from its crack in the wall. Soon it ventured forth, and every day it grew a little bolder, drawn irresistibly by the sweet sounds which issued from Isidore's fiddle. At last, one day the boy had the great pleasure of seeing the spider take his place on his bow arm.

When the great herds of cattle on the plains become restless, the cowboys sing to them and often prevent a stampede in that way.

Squirrels and mice are ardent music lovers. Dr. Chomet tells us that one day, while strolling in the woods, he sang an air from an Italian opera, and, chancing to look around, he saw a number of squirrels listening to his song. The

next time you take a woodland ramble try singing a few songs, or, if you play a flute or fiddle, play a few tunes, and see what effect it has upon your little forest friends.—The Visitor.

THE OPTIMIST

ONCE, when me an' Susy Tate Were swingin' on our garden gate, The gate come down an' fell ker-flop, With us beneath an' it on top! I cried an' said it wasn't fair, But Susy Tate said, "I don't care! An' what's the use of cryin' now? We had a good ride, anyhow."

An' once, when wera were runnin' fast To see the circus p'rade go past, An' both of us fell down an' skinned Our knees, w'y Susy she just grinned, I cried an' said, "See what that great Big sidewalk did!" but Susy Tate Just said that she was thankful she Had knees—an' so ought I to be! —Little Folks Monthly Magazine.

YOUTH OF NOTED MEN.

At six years of age Benjamin Franklin was dipping molds for tallow candles. He wrote of it in after life: "It was hard work for my age, but it kept me busy and I was content."

At six years, Elias Howe, inventor of the sewing machine, was sticking wire teeth through leather straps used for carding cotton. He earned his first money that way.

At six Peter Cooper began earning money.

Thomas Edison was newsboy on a train when he was 12.

Philip D. Armour and George M. Pullman were plow-boys at 10.

HEIGHT OF CLOUDS.

"How high are the clouds?" Many varying answers have been returned to this question, and, in fact, it may be added that there is no fixed height for any kind of cloud. Some remarkably interesting measures of the height of clouds were made at Vienna by an ingenious method. Advantage was taken of the extremely brilliant light furnished for the great illuminated

fountain erected not long ago in that city.

By means of a projector it was found that a beam of light could be sent up to the clouds, producing upon them a luminous spot capable of being observed simultaneously from points on the earth two or three miles apart. By such observations the height of certain clouds of the cirrus variety was found to be as much as 10,000 meters, or nearly 33,000 feet.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

THANKSGIVING GAME.

A GOOD game to play Thanksgiving evening is called "The Wand Passes." One of the company is sent from the room. Another, who is in the league with the first, promises that when he holds the wand, which may be a cane, over some member of the company the exiled member will be able to tell over whom. The door must be left open. The confederates explain that this is in order not to interrupt the current of electricity between them.

The trick performer allows the company to chat a few minutes after his confederate has departed. Then he breaks in upon the conversation, waving the wand and saying, "The wand passes." The exile answers from the next room, "Let it pass." Again comes the announcement, "The wand passes," and again the answer, "Let it pass." The third time the possessor of the

wand holds it over some head and inquires, "The wand rests over whom?"

Then is the exile promptly to answer, "Over so-and-so," naming the right person. The trick is accomplished by having it arranged that the confederate who remains in the room shall hold the wand over the person who spoke last before the announcement, "The wand passes." All the exile in the next room need be able to do is to distinguish the voices of the company.

THROWING AT A BELL.

Take a barrel hoop, wind it with gay ribbons or crepe paper and suspend a small bell in the center. Hang the hoop up and give each guest an opportunity to throw a small bean bag. The aim is to ring the bell when the bag is thrown through the hoop. Five trials are allowed and the one who rings the most out of the five is given a reward.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DOG TRUSTY AND THE CRANE

ONCE a poor crane was caught in a net and could not get out. She fluttered and flapped her wings, but it was of no use, she was held fast.

"Oh!" she cried, "what will become of me if I cannot break this net, and who will care for my poor little young ones in the nest?"

Now Trusty was in the next field and heard the poor crane's cries. He jumped over the fence and, seizing the net in his teeth, quickly tore it to pieces.

"There," he said, "now fly back to your young ones, ma'am, and good luck to you all!"

The crane thanked him a thousand times. "I wish all dogs were like you," she said. "And I wish I could do something to help you, as you have helped me."

"Who knows?" said Trusty, "some day I may need help in my turn, and then you may remember me. My old mother used to say to me:

"To do a kind deed wherever we can is good for bird and beast and man."

Then Trusty went back to mind his master's sheep and Mrs. Crane flew to her nest and tended her crane babies.

Some time after this she was flying homeward and stopped at a clear pool to drink. As she did so she heard a sad, moaning sound, and looking about, whom should she see but good Trusty, lying on the ground. She flew to him.

"Oh, my good, kind friend," she cried, "what has happened to you?"

"A bone has stuck in my throat," said the dog, "and I am choking."

"Now, how thankful I am for my long bill, dear friend, and let me see what I can do."

Trusty opened his mouth wide; the crane darted in her long, slender bill.

"VAN" AND "VON"

It is a common mistake of Americans to think that the predicate "van" before a Dutch name signifies nobility.

In the Low Countries—that is, in the kingdoms of the Netherlands and of Belgium—"van" has no particular meaning.

Names with "van" are to be read on ships, as well as on the doors of the most aristocratic mansions. The humblest persons have it, as well as the most refined. On the other hand, a great number of the oldest families are without it.

In Germany "von" means noble, and all persons belonging to the nobility have "von" before their family names, without any exception. Persons who do not belong to the nobility cannot put "von" before their names, as they have no right to do so, and would be found out directly if they assumed it, and make themselves ridiculous. But in case of a man being knighted for some reason or other, he has the right to put "von" before his family name. For instance, when Alexander Humboldt was knighted, he became Alexander von Humboldt, and all his descendants, male and female, take the prefix.

CHINA'S DUCKS

Tourists in China are always surprised by the number of ducks they see. There are more ducks in China than in all the rest of the world. Their voices are a familiar sound in every town and country spot of the sea-coast and the interior of the vast empire. Even in the large cities ducks abound. They dodge between the coolies' legs. They flit squawking out of the way of the horses. Their indignant quack will not unseat a drowsy man on a horse.

Children herd ducks on every road, on every pond, on every farm, on every lake, on every river. There is no back yard without its duckhouse. There is no boat, little or great, without its duck quarters.

All over the land there are great duck hatching establishments, many of them of a capacity large enough to produce 50,000 young ducks every year. Duck among the Chinese is a staple delicacy; it is salted and smoked like ham or beef.

NOT ALL LINEN.

"Are these lace handkerchiefs all linen?" asked the particular lady at the bargain counter.

"No, ma'am," replied the ultra-honest clerk, "the open portions are not linen."—Montreal Star.

A LITTLE GIRL'S VIEW.

Teacher—Can any little girl tell me why our heads are covered with hair?

Little girl—To have something to pin more hair to.—"Life."

The Children's Star

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CITY CHILDREN'S COUNTRY VISIT

WALTER and Kathryn, Nancy and T. J., Jr., were city tots. They didn't know anything about the woods, and almost nothing about trees, for the houses where they lived were right on the street, with no front yards; and house after house was just like the rest in the long row, so that T. J., Jr., had to put a lump of coal on the steps to tell which was their home when he went out to play.

So when Mrs. Brown, their mother, took them to the country for a day's visit to a friend, they were as happy a

group of little folks as one could wish to see, and when they saw apples growing on trees they thought it was wonderful. "Why, bless your hearts," said Mrs. Gray, mother's friend, "go out and get all the apples from the trees that you want, you poor little city prisoners." And she found a tiny red cart and let them take it out to the orchard and fill over and over again, bringing their loads to the house.

"My!" said Mrs. Gray, "what will I do with all these apples if the children keep this up? Why, I know," she added, after a minute. "I will get a little old trunk from the attic, let them fill it and take home with them."

As they had made the trip by train, the trunk could be easily taken as baggage, so Mrs. Brown said the children would be greatly delighted with that plan and indeed they were.

Load after load continued to come to the house on the little red cart till the trunk was full as it would hold.

How nice it was to tramp back and forth through the leaves and hear them rustle, for it was fall and they were dry and brown. Then Walter suggested that they clean up the orchard a little, as Mrs. Gray had been so good to them, so they raked up leaves and set fire to them, which was great fun, you may be sure.

Now, what do you suppose they did with that trunk full of apples when they got home? Why, they piled them all up on the front steps of their house, row after row on each step, and then put a large card at the top, on which was printed in big letters:

"THESE APPLES COME OFF OF TREES: TAKE ONE."

So all the children on the square, and for that matter from other squares as well, came to the steps filled with beautiful apples to get their share, and listened with great interest while Walter and Kathryn, Nancy and T. J., Jr., explained that they weren't store apples at all, but came right off of trees, and told them all about their lovely trip to the country.

When Mrs. Gray heard about it she said: "Those dear, unselfish children!"—Child's Gem.

OLD RHYME EXPLAINED.

Here is an explanation of the rhyme, "Sing a Song of Sixpence":

The four-and-twenty blackbirds represent the four-and-twenty hours.

The bottom of the pie is the world. The top crust represents the sky.

The opening of the pie is the dawn of the day, when the birds begin to sing and surely such a sight is fit for a king.

The king in his counting-house counting out his money is the sun.

The money the king is counting represents the golden sunshine.

The queen, who sits in the parlor, is the moon.

The honey she is eating is the moonlight.

The industrious maid who is working in the garden before the sun has risen is the day dawn and the clothes she hangs out are the clouds.

The bird who so tragically ends the song by nipping off her nose is the hour of sunset.

WHY?

WHY does a dog generally turn round three or four times before he lies down to sleep?

It is supposed that this almost invariable practise is one of the dog's natural instincts, altered or modified by his domesticated life; for, when in a wild state he takes up his night quarters in a field of tall withered grass or among reeds or rushes, thus wheeling round he separates the vegetation in the spot where he is to lie and forms a bed with curtains all around for his protection and warmth.

PHILIP'S PET

POSITION!" said Miss Marsden. Forty-nine pairs of feet and hands and eyes obeyed.

"This morning," Miss Marsden said, "we will talk about our pets. Any one who has some pet at home may tell what he feeds to it, and what it can do, and then the others may guess what kind of a pet it is. First, I will tell you about mine. I feed it sugar."

One hand went up. "And crackers—"

Three more hands were raised. "And seed."

"It eats out of my hand and sits on my fingers, and it sings. Its name is Goldie."

Miss Marsden nodded to let the children know that they might tell her what her pet was, and every child in the room guessed right the first time.

Several of the children had canaries. One had a bird that could talk. One had something that ate grass and gave milk, and slept in the barn. One boy had a long-eared pet that lived in a wire netting cage, and would dig out if the was no netting in the ground beneath the cage. Ever so many children had cats and dogs, and some of the things they did were so wonderful that it took the other children a long time to guess what the pets were.

"Now is there any child who has a pet he has not told about?" Miss Marsden asked.

Philip raised his hand. His eyes were very bright and he was smiling.

"What is it, Philip? Have you a pet?"

"I have," said Philip, standing straight and speaking very fast. "It eats potatoes and bread and molasses—anything it can get hold of. It runs about the house and yard, and crawls up a down stairs. It tries to stand on its head when I tell it to. It knows everything that's said to it. When it wants anything it gets it if it can reach it, and it brings me things I ask for, too, watches for me to come home, and runs to meet me when it sees me coming, and it says, 'Hello, Philip! How are you?' It is 2 years old, and its name is Jimmie."

Philip sat down and all the children laughed right out loud and waved their hands wildly.

"Whose pet is the best of all?" asked Miss Marsden.

Every child in the room cried out "Philip's!"—Fannie Wilder Brown, Lutheran Observer.

MARSHMALLOW FUDGE.

Two cups of granulated sugar, one half cup of milk, one fourth cup of butter, two squares of unsweetened chocolate, one teaspoonful of vanilla, one fourth pound of fresh marshmallows.

Melt the butter in a saucepan, add the sugar and milk. Boil without stirring for five minutes. Then add the chocolate and stir until melted. Cook together until the candy will form a soft ball when tried in cold water.

Butter a sheet and cut the marshmallows in eighths and place on the bottom of the pan. Mark in squares and when cool cut.

Remove the candy from the stove, add the vanilla and beat until creamy. Put in the pan.

Children's Camera Contest



"HELEN'S BABIES."

Award to Helen Mary Libby, Pittsfield, Me.

THE picture, "Helen's Babies," was taken by Miss Helen Mary Libby of Pittsfield, Me., when she was eleven years old. Playing on the front porch one day with her Teddy bear and her dolls, she decided to take a picture of the family group. So she arranged them as you see above and got a fine likeness.

Miss Rose, in the centre on the upper step, is as large as a "real flesh and blood baby," but she is not the favorite doll, as Miss Helen says she is too large to "cuddle." Baby Belle, the little doll at the left on the lower step, is the dearest one. Dinah, who is beside the Teddy bear, is the servant of the family.

Helen's auntie noticed that she played more with her Teddy bear than with her dolls, and asked the reason why. "Oh," the little lady replied, "he is so cunning, auntie, and he has such a knowing look!"

Honorable mention—P. B. Putman, Brattleboro, Vt.; James Hall, Lima, O. In The Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Sent to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

MY SHADOW SELF.

My shadow is the oddest thing. I don't believe it has much sense. Sometimes a half lies on the lawn while half is leaning 'gainst the fence.

Sometimes it's very long and slim, and then again it's short and small; I really do not understand About my shadow self at all.

—Emily Rose Burt in Little Folks.

The saddest words of tongue or pen—"I'll have to buy new tires again!"—Sacramento Union.

THE PROUD FROG

IT was a moonlight night, and the water was so bright that a great green frog was using it for a looking-glass. He thought he was a very fine fellow.

"Ker-chug! ker-chug!" said he, "What a nice big frog I am, and not a bit like that little bird that sits over there on the bush. I wouldn't be so small for anything. Just hear what a weak little 'chirp' it has, while my voice is loud enough to be heard away over at that farmhouse. I think I will sing them a song, Ker-chug! ker-chug!"

The little bird, awakened by the noise, hopped about on the branch and began to sing.

"Why, he can sing, too!" said the frog. "I am not sure but that he sings a little better than I do. But he's a poor thing, afraid of the water. I believe I will take a dive."

He plunged into the pond and came up again; but the splashing he made so frightened the bird that it flew away up into the sky. The frog now looked after it in wonder.

"I can't do that," he said. "I can go into the water, but I can't go into the sky. After all, it isn't good to be proud of one's self, for some can do one thing better, and some another; and no one is smart enough to do them all!"—Western Christian Advocate.

DOLL FOR EACH GIRL.

A lady recently gave a party for her eight-year-old daughter. She invited eight of her little friends. Instead of placing candles upon the birthday cake she dressed little dolls of the size usually sold for five for 10 cents. When it was time to cut the cake a doll was given to each little girl.

on paper bearing the watermark. Stamps of their own country with inverted watermarks are frowned upon and the few who retain them in their collection are looked upon as childish triflers. A specialized collection is a valuable asset, but if every one has the same goods to sell there is no market. One glance at the map, with statistics of the island, must show that its people have little use for postage stamps; therefore a small supply will last a long time.

TRIP AROUND THE WORLD

WESTWARD FROM BOSTON—XXXV.

WE have now in view the delights of a ride down the Rhine, speeding by rail from Lucerne to Mainz, but stopping on the way to visit the fine old castle at Heidelberg. The Rhine is said to receive, directly or indirectly, the waters of upward of 12,000 tributaries of all sizes. Leaving out of account the innumerable glacier streams that swell its volume above the Lake of Constance, the most important affluents to its upper course are the Wutach, the Alb and the Wiesse, descending on the right from the Black Forest and the Aar, draining several Swiss cantons on the left. In the upper Rhenish basin, between Basel and Mainz, the main tributaries are the Ill and the Nahe on the left and the Neckar and the Main on the right. In the narrow part of the valley between Bingen and Cologne the Rhine receives the waters of the Lahn and the Sieg on the right and those of the Moselle (bringing with it the Saar) and the Ahr on the left. The length of the Rhine is about 800 miles, but the distance in a direct line between its source in the Alps and its mouth in the German ocean is 400 miles.

Between Mainz, where we take the boat, and Cologne the Rhine is one of the most picturesque rivers in the world. Flowing north, it is over 1500 feet wide at Mainz, but here it is deflected to the west by the barrier of the Taunus. It follows the new direction for about 20

miles, but turns to the north again at Bingen, "fair Bingen on the Rhine." The valley narrows and the rocky hills about so closely on the river as often barely to leave room for the road and railway on the bank. This is the most beautiful part of the whole course of the stream, abounding in the old castles, the romantic crags, the sunny vineyards and the pretty lateral ravines that have combined to make the Rhine so favorite a resort of lovers of natural beauty. We pass Bonn, the birthplace of Beethoven, the famous fortress of Ehrenbreitstein and numerous other points of interest before we reach Cologne.

Cologne has a cathedral, a perfume and a bridge of boats that are equally famous. The bridge of boats, which is nearly 1400 feet long, connects Cologne with the suburb of Deutz, on the opposite side of the Rhine. The cathedral, in the form of a cross, has a length of 480 feet and a breadth of 282 feet; the height of the central aisle is 154 feet, and that of the towers is upward of 500 feet. The building is one of the finest and purest specimens of gothic architecture in Europe. The foundation was laid about 1250. The choir was consecrated in 1322. At the time of the reformation work on the structure ceased entirely. Later progress was interrupted from time to time, and it was not till about the opening of this century that the second tower was finished, thus completing the church.

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Between Mainz, where we take the boat, and Cologne the Rhine is one of the most picturesque rivers in the world. Flowing north, it is over 1500 feet wide at Mainz, but here it is deflected to the west by the barrier of the Taunus. It follows the new direction for about 20

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WEALTH OF HALIBUT CALLS ATTENTION TO THE BAY OF ISLANDS

Large Fish Dealers of Boston and Gloucester Reported Interested in Newfoundland Development.

HERRING ACTIVITY

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—Bay of Islands, the "happy hunting ground" of the Gloucester fisherman and one of the busiest bays of Newfoundland, is to be the scene of greater activities in the near future.

There is now a movement to develop the halibut fishery there. So far, although this fish abounds in the vicinity, all energies have been devoted entirely to the herring fishery and no effort has been made to dispose of the halibut.

The promoter of this new enterprise, a Boston man, states that "some of the largest fish dealers in Boston and Gloucester are interested in the enterprise," and are prepared to invest a large sum on erecting a fishing station here.

According to authentic reports a large New York firm also is arranging for the establishment here of a herring packing plant.

The bay of Islands is one of the principal centers of the winter herring fishery and is the most valuable of the herring fisheries next to the Labrador.

The fish are the "bank" or "Labrador" herring and are of excellent quality. The season lasts from October until May, interrupted only during the formation and breaking up of the ice. While the bay is frozen over the fishing is carried on by means of holes and drains cut in the ice, through which the nets are let down.

It has been asserted by experts that the herring fishery alone, if properly developed, could be made to yield \$3,000,000 annually, but as yet it has never been developed to its full capacity.

Herrings appear in immense quantities and are to be found on different parts of the coast practically all the year round, and they are of a quality not to be surpassed. Therefore, with proper development there would seem to be every possibility of it becoming second in importance only to the cod fishery.

The size of the season's "catch" is by no means represented by the export returns, as these of course take no account of the immense quantities sold for bait or cured for the home market, therefore it is difficult to correctly estimate its value.

To avoid any interruption to activities on either side, the Newfoundland government has decided to make no change in the fisheries regulations this year, and the Hague interpretation of the fisheries treaty will not be acted upon until next year.

General satisfaction is expressed throughout the island at the settlement of this centuries-old dispute, and it is felt that, as one paper recently expressed it, "an era of mutual helpfulness is at hand. Not reciprocity in tariff, so much as reciprocity in development of the fishery is what Newfoundland needs."

STUCCO BRIDGES IN ANCIENT ROME

ROME—A year ago the fine arts department foiled Mayor Nathan's plan of joining the capital's three historic buildings by stone bridges in order to make room for entertaining. It is now feared that the department will sanction the mayor's idea of erecting temporary wooden bridges.

This would entail breaking into the walls of the three palaces, and, as the bridges must be strong, they will be covered with metal as a precaution against fire.

They must also be artistic, and therefore the architectural decorations of the palace will be reproduced in stucco, which it is feared will be allowed to remain after 1912.

CUNARD LARGER THAN OLYMPIC

LONDON—Specifications issued on Thursday for the new Cunard line steamship call for a vessel 2½ feet longer than the White Star liner Olympic at present the biggest vessel in the world, but of slightly smaller displacement.

The new Cunarder will be 885 feet long, with a total displacement of 50,000 tons. A speed of 23 knots an hour is expected of the vessel, which will be propelled by turbines, and the use of oil for fuel will be possible, if such use is deemed advisable.

Provision is made for 650 first class passengers, 740 second class and 2400 in the steerage.

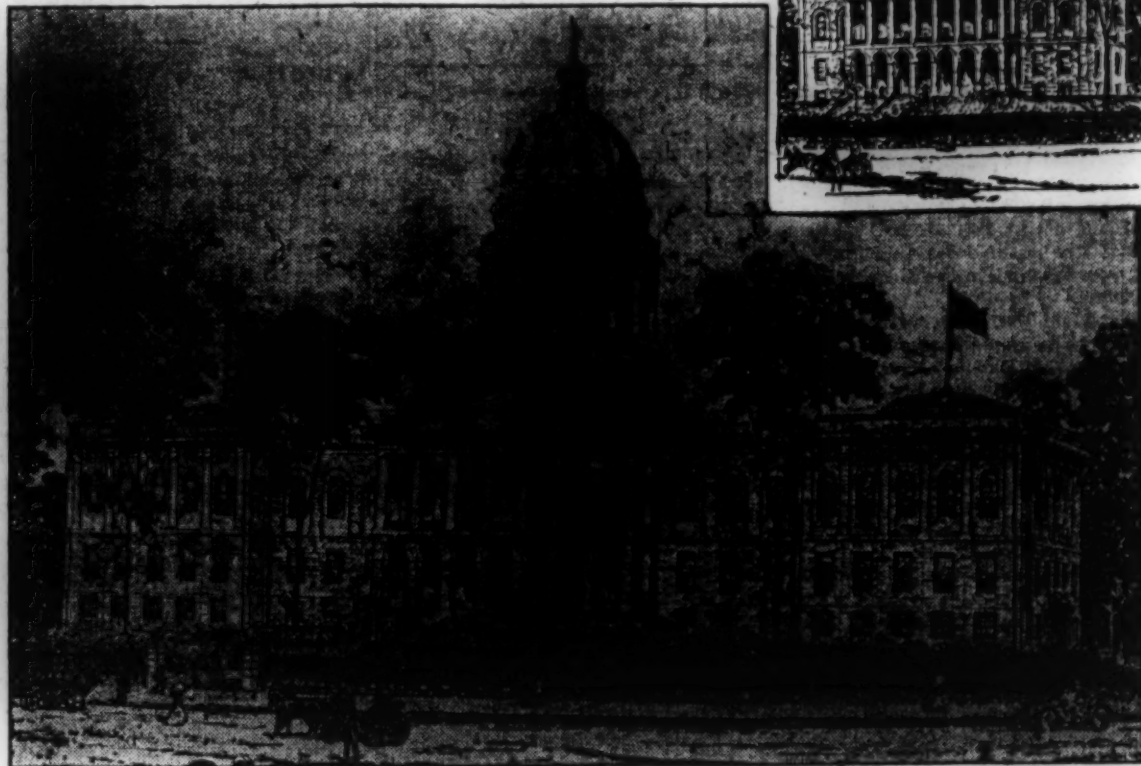
BUSHMEN SCARCE IN CANADA WEST

WINNIPEG—The dearth of labor in western Canada is being keenly felt by the lumber men, who are anxious to procure bushmen. As a result of this shortage, wages this winter will be considerably higher than ever before and will range from \$35 to \$40 a month and board. The usual rate has been \$26 to \$35 a month and board.

Employment agents say the shortage here is caused by the great number of men who were sent west to Alberta and British Columbia, to work on railway contracts.

MAINE'S CAPITOL REMODELED

Next Legislature Will Meet in State House Which Has Been Practically Rebuilt Under Direction of Special Commission.



MAINE'S STATE HOUSE AFTER IT WAS IMPROVED AND BEFORE.

Below is seen the building ready for the meeting of the next General Court as completed along lines laid out by a Boston architect, while above is a view of the original structure.

QUESTION OF POTASH RETALIATION AWAITS PRESIDENT'S RETURN

WASHINGTON—No action will be taken by the United States in the controversy with Germany over the question of potash exportations until President Taft returns from Panama.

All the negotiations have been conducted through the state department and no investigation has been made by the tariff board. The board was created for the purpose of ascertaining facts to enable the President properly to apply the maximum and minimum section of the Payne law, and it is understood that Mr. Taft will take no steps to retaliate against Germany without directing an investigation by the board.

By reason of her natural resources, Germany practically controls the potash business of the world. American imports of potash in the last fiscal year amounted to nearly \$9,000,000, practically all of it free of duty.

Under the new German law the price of potash to American purchasers has risen from \$20.40 to \$34 a ton, in spite of the fact that American interests have contracts with the German syndicate by which the price is fixed at \$20.40.

Soon after these contracts were entered into steps were taken to prevent their execution. A bill was introduced in the German Reichstag to place all the potash mines of the empire under the control of a syndicate, with a view of preventing the sale of potash by some mines at prices lower than were acceptable to others.

An exhaustive report prepared by Mr. Davis, together with the recommendation of Ambassador Hill, will be laid before the President as soon as he returns from Panama.

EARL GREY HONORED.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Earl Grey, governor-general of Canada, has been made deputy grand arctic chief at large of the Arctic Brotherhood, which recently held its tenth annual convention here. Earl Grey became a member of the order when on the trip to Dawson, Y. T., in September of last year.

AUGUSTA, Me.—The next Legislature will hold its sessions in the remodeled State House, under the supervision of a special commission of which Governor Fernald is a member and Charles S. Hichborn chairman.

The other members of the commission are Don A. H. Powers of Houlton, Charles W. Mullen of Bangor, and Frank D. True of Portland. The plans were drawn by G. Henri Desmond of Boston.

Enough of the old building remains to be clearly recognized in the structure just completed. The problem that confronted the architect was to hold as nearly as possible to the lines of the original, designed by Bulfinch, and to add to, without destroying, any of its architectural effect.

The length of the old building was 146 feet; that of the new is 300 feet. The height of the old dome was 112 feet; that of the new is 185 feet.

What has hitherto been known as the first or rotunda floor, is now called the second floor, while above this are a third and a fourth. The massive foundations, with their 8000 barrels of cement, are embedded in trenches blasted out of a solid ledge and the great central dome is supported from this ledge. The walls of the superstructure are granite.

The eastern or main approach has been improved by an easier grade and by the provision of new granolithic walks and additional granite steps. The entrance to the north wing, from Capitol street, is by granolithic walk and granite steps flanked by ornamental lamps.

The old ceiling over the porches of the eastern elevation has been replaced by cement. A colonial doorway has been designed for the entrance to Doric hall, as it is hoped the old rotunda, now rebuilt, will be called. This occupies the center of what is now the second floor, where the old battle-flags were once shown, as well as the portraits of former governors.

Upon entering Doric hall from the east, the library is at the right, and occupies, with reference room and librarian's private room, the entire north wing of the second floor. The library room, which is more than 20 feet high, is lighted on three sides by large windows.

The colonial style followed on the exterior of the building is observed also in the interior. The Senate walls are finished in hard plaster with pilaster treatment, ornamental frieze and a base of violet Preciosa marble. There is a heavy paneled ceiling, with a large center feature of glass lighted from the dome above.

The walls of the representatives' hall are finished with plaster treatment, with fine Corinthian top. There is a heavy beam ceiling with deep ornamental cornice, and large glass center lighted from above.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, RISES FROM OUTPOST TO A POPULOUS CITY

EDMONTON, Alta.—But a trifle, more than 10 years ago a mere banking outpost of between 2000 and 3000 population and a fitting-out point for the golden country of the Klondike, Edmonton today is a prosperous city, with individual suburbs numbering in population several times that of the old Edmonton of the gold rush days, and exerts the lure of a metropolis over the settlers scattered over a vast area of this rich and attractive northland. Since the census of 1906 the population of Edmonton proper has increased from 24,000 to approximately 30,000, while with its suburbs the city numbers about 35,000 inhabitants. In 1901 the number of residents was 2626. Strathcona, across the Saskatchewan river, has about 6000 population.

Within the recollection of men who sometimes visit Edmonton the outposts of civilization have moved westward and northward from Winnipeg, the growth of the latter from a mere trading station, Ft. Garry, to a city of 25,000 having been effected practically between 1870 and 1890. Winnipeg had but 7083 inhabitants in 1881.

Thomas Scott of Winnipeg, an early collector of customs in the Manitoba provincial capital, ran over to Edmonton a few days ago for his first glimpse of this place, although Winnipeg has been his home since 1870.

"I have just come up to see what sort of a city this Edmonton is," said Mr. Scott to a representative of the Bulletin, who interviewed him, "and I must say that I am more than delighted with it. Your streets present a fine appearance, and the city is built solidly and well."

"A friend this morning drove me through the city and country to the west. What a magnificent view you have over the Saskatchewan valley. I must say it is a treat for one coming from Winnipeg to look over a scene like that for we have nothing of the kind to look at down in our city. It must be particularly beautiful in summer time when the trees are all green, when it is so impressive now that winter is near."

Mr. Scott expressed the opinion that Edmonton would experience a period of growth similar to that of Winnipeg, which is given a population of 173,000 in the directory census, while conservative estimates place the number at from 130,000 to 150,000.

"I cannot see how Edmonton can help, but be a great city, for it is the natural gateway for the mountains to the west and the vast agricultural country to the north."

Values in Edmonton, however, Mr. Scott thought, were built a little too much on a prospective basis. It was not for the city's good that land should be held at prices which it might be expected to bring in ten year's time. Quick sales and frequent turn-overs would bring capital that might otherwise be lost.

"I know an English capitalist," said Mr. Scott, "who invested a million and a half in Winnipeg realty, a large amount in Calgary and Vancouver, but passed over Edmonton entirely because in his opinion values were too much prospective. Yet he had no doubt that Edmonton would one day be a great city."

NEW TYPE OF DREDGE.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Capable of handling all sorts of material that she will take from the bottom of the river and of depositing it on barges, a new type of dredge will be built by the Star Sand Company at a cost of \$50,000.

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MANY FOREIGN WRITERS OF NOTE

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

THE men have long since ceased to poke fun at the women's clubs. In fact, the tables have been turned and today the women's clubs are disposed to poke fun at the men. While many a husband is in his office or factory or store trying to acquire the wherewithal to keep his family on a scale of luxury to which he thinks they are entitled, and which it is his pleasure that they should enjoy, his wife and hundreds of her lady friends are assembling, on afternoons, and are resolving to do many things to show the world that women shall no longer be barred from the busy, workaday affairs of mankind. And the consensus of opinion of all concerned is that everybody will be benefited by the trend which the world's activities are now taking.

Perhaps, by and by, it will no longer be in order for one to paraphrase Byron's words and say, "Business is of each wife's life a thing apart; 'tis her husband's whole existence." When the wife comes to know more about her husband's affairs, how hard he works for the family, she, herself, is dipping into affairs, it will bring each a clearer understanding of the other's tasks and responsibilities. Like charity, publicity should begin at home. The great plaint of all mankind has ever been that it is misunderstood. Family domestic pub-

licity would do away with many disturbing misunderstandings between the members of a household circle.

The chasm that formerly existed between the woman's world and the man's world is being bridged and the women's clubs are hurrying the work along. As women learn more of men's work, men will learn more of women's work, and the bond of sympathy between them will be strengthened. There is work enough for all, working hand in hand amid the best conditions attainable, nor need the poor man become apprehensive lest there shall come a time when they must confront an environment such as is set forth in these lines:

The question used to be, "Is true, 'What work is there for girls to do?' But now we've reached an epoch when we ask: 'What is there left for men?'"

They'll keep enlarging "woman's sphere" Till man, poor shrinking man, we fear, Must grow quite useless, after while, And go completely out of style.

THE real price of a high hat is hard to determine. As a matter of course it is not hard to determine how much cash must be left with the hat-store man before he will let you depart from his place of business with the knowledge that at last you own a head covering of a style that stamps its wearer as a gentleman—a man of comfortable means

and well-to-do surroundings. The high hat is but the beginning of things. Once a man puts on a fine, shining high hat, he begins to discover that the clothes which he had thought were good enough to last out the season, are, after all, a little threadbare and out of style. And with a shining hat, one's shoes must be kept in a similar condition. A fine hat and shining shoes mean that one's linen must be spotless and his gloves neat. A man so attired cannot afford to be seen going into a cheap restaurant for his luncheon or his dinner. It would be out of keeping with his general appearance.

Society pretty generally agrees that a splendidly dressed man wearing a shining hat and clothes to match looks somewhat out of place riding on a five-cent fare in an ordinary street car. If a man can afford to wear a high hat, it is generally conceded that he should be able to ride in his own private carriage or automobile. And no one can well deny that any man so well to do that he can ride in his own automobile ought to have a chauffeur. It is doubtful if any one ever saw a man wearing a high hat guiding an automobile. So it is evident that the purchase of a high hat means the employment of a chauffeur, as well.

It is perfectly obvious that the owner of an automobile and the employer of a chauffeur cannot be expected to live in a cheap, rented apartment for very long. To be consistent he must own a place of his own—a nice, extensive gentleman's estate is the proper thing. And owning an estate of that sort, he must appear to be able to go away and leave it shut up in the hands of the caretakers now and

then while he and his family make a trip to Europe or around the world. As a matter of course, he must own a private box at the opera and another at the horse show, and a summer place at the beach and an autumn place in the mountains and a winter home in the South. To own all of these things a man must be wide-awake, industrious, frugal and a good citizen generally. And since the logical deduction is that all of these things naturally follow in the wake of the purchase of a high hat, why should not every man buy one as early in life as it is possible for him to do so? Thinking is everything. It all depends upon what a man has on his mind, especially if that something is a high hat.

THE TRUE TEST.

There must be merit in the wit Which any husband pokes At people if, when they're alone, His wife laughs at his jokes.

CEMENT HOUSES IN NEW TOWN. SPOKANE, Wash.—Every store, office and business building and dwelling in Metairie Falls, a new town in Stevens county, Wash., 100 miles north of Spokane, will be veneered with cement block, the product of a \$1,000,000 plant under construction there.

APPOINTED MANAGING EDITOR. ST. JOHN, N. B.—C. F. Crandall, formerly managing editor of the St. John Sun, and at present connected with the Halifax Echo, has been appointed managing editor of the Montreal Herald. He will enter on his new duties on Dec. 1.

NEW YORK HAS NEW PLAN FOR A WORLD'S FAIR

Idea Presented to Mayor Gaynor by Citizens' Committee Proposes Gathering of Parliaments of World.

NEW YORK.—That New York act as host to a joint meeting of the parliaments of the world in 1913 is the new plan proposed by the citizens' world's fair committee in a letter to Mayor Gaynor. Those favoring the plan point out that an invitation to all the Christian bodies in the world to meet in New York in 1913 in the interest of Christian unity was issued by the meeting of the Episcopal church recently held in Cincinnati and that the Panama canal will probably be completed in 1913. It is proposed also to invite the House of Governors, which meets in Frankfurt, Ky., next week, to come here in 1913.

PACKERS AVOID JUDGE LANDIS. CHICAGO.—Judge Landis granted the motion Friday of attorneys for the packers under indictment for a change of venue to the United States circuit for their trial on conspiracy charges. Judge Landis held that their objection to his setting, in view of his anticipation in a prosecution against the packers in 1895, was well taken.

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PASSENGERS PAY \$75,000 IN DUTIES

NEW YORK.—First cabin passengers on the steamer George Washington, which arrived Thursday, paid \$75,000 duty on articles they had bought abroad. This is said to be a record amount on passenger baggage.

G. M. TERRELL FOR GEORGIA SENATOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Governor Brown has announced the appointment of ex-Gov. G. M. Terrell as senator to succeed the late Senator Clay, who died in Atlanta last Sunday. Ex-Governor Terrell will serve until the Legislature meets in June to elect a senator to fill the unexpired term of Senator Clay.

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THE MANHATTAN CO., Inc., room 42, 48 Winter st., Boston. Boston's leading dyers and cleansers.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

"THE ELECTRIC SHOP." Supplies, fixtures, gas lamps, mantles and novelties. Special attention given to repairs. Woods-Allen Co., 10 Devonshire st.

ENGLISH GIFT SHOP

ENGLISH GIFT SHOP and Woman's Exchange, 384 Boylston st., Boston.

FLORIST

"CHOICE FLOWERS OF THE SEASON." Favorable prices to Monitor readers. BOUGHEN, 386 Boylston, B. B. 1296.

PENN THE FLORIST

"Where only the fairest bloom." 43 Brimfield st., Boston. Tel. Hill 338.

ZINN THE FLORIST

1 Park st., next to the church. Violets, Roses and Christmas plants NOW.

CHOICEST FLOWERS of the season at fair prices.

THOS. J. CLARK, Berkeley and Boylston sts., phone B. B. 3057.

FRESH FISH AND FRUIT

GUNSHENHISER, 138 Summer st., branch of wholesale beef house, 48 S. Market st. We buy from producers and sell direct to consumers, thus saving you middle man's profit. Phone Oxford 616. Free del.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE, RUGS, WALL PAPERS—I can save prospective buyers of rugs, furniture, draperies, wall paper, etc., the middleman's profit by dealing with strictly wholesale houses. Write for appointment. Address A 564, Monitor Office.

FURRIERS

W. DAVIDSON, Custom Furrier—Repairing, remodeling and cleaning. 173 Tremont st., Phone OX. 2845-2.

HEITZER, BRON, 564 Washington st., Room 404, Building, Redding and Repairing. OX. 3451-1.

HENRY KESSLER, 7th floor Republic bldg., Chicago. Especially good value in Fur. Also cleaning and repairing.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

HOLLINGS' CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston. Lamp Shades, Candelabras and Candles. Fixtures refinished and repaired.

GLOVES

MADE TO ORDER AND READY-TO-WEAR for men, women and child. HODGSON & CO., 703 Washington st.

GOLD AND SILVER PLATERS

DAVEY, 21 Brimfield st., Tel. 405, formerly with Bigelow, Kennard & Co.—Family silver and jewelry cleaned and repaired.

HABERDASHERS

ACRES, THE HABERDASHER, sells those new style Palamas, made like a union suit. One lot 100 Federal st., and 150 Massachusetts ave.

HAIR WORK

CORONET BRAIDS made from combs. Mail order attention. MISS J. CUNNINGHAM, 44 Winter st., room 31.

BRING YOUR COMBS. We make braids, pins, or anything for the culture. BENA M. BLOOD, 420 Boylston st.

HAIR-DRESSING

ALL HAIR used in our work is strictly of white race. VICTOR GOVINO, 308 Boylston st., Tel. 283 B. B.

MRS. MACHALE, 420 Boylston st. Hair goods and all the new accessories a specialty. Tel. B. B. 3334.

15 TEMPLE PLACE—Backward Shampoo. ALICE B. MACMONGALE, E. L. DE CHATELAIN, MISS LOVELY.

HARDWARE

JOHN W. CORDEN & CO., 240 Mass. ave., Boston. Electric and mechanical work in cutlery, kitchenware, paints, etc.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

BOSTON FLOOR CO., Ltd., 22 Kingston st., Boston—Parquet floor refinishing and sanding. Estimates given. Tel. OX. 1058.

HATTERS AND FURRIERS

CLAPP, 54 Brimfield st., Boston. Importers of soft and stiff hats, also caps. AUCTIONEERS' specialty.

HALL & HANCOCK COMPANY

Leading hatters and furriers. Fur repaired this month at summer prices. W. G. HALL, FUR COMPANY, successors, 420 Washington st., Boston.

HATTERS

WM. R. HAND, PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 Avery st., few doors south of Adams House; soft, stiff, straw and Panama hats, cleaned, blocked and retinted; hats banded and bound while you wait, 50c.

HIGH-CLASS PAINTINGS

ARTISTIC PICTURE FRAMING. BIGELOW and JORDAN, 11 Brimfield st. Phone Main 1265-2.

HOLIDAY TOYS

THREAD AND NEEDLE SHOP, 309 Boylston st., basement—Toys, Novelties, Children's Books, Christmas Ribbons, Cards.

JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTATES AND OTHERS' Jewelry, diamonds, old gold and silver appraised and bought. FRANK A. ANDREWS CO., 10 School st., Boston.

T. FLANK BELL (Established 1892), Gold, Jewelry, fancy combs, jewelry, watches, umbrella repairing. 9 Temple pl., Boston.

HOMER, 45 Winter st., Boston. Selected jewelry—diamonds, watches and cut glass. Optical dept. Fine repairing.

STUDIO JEWELRY CO., cor. Tremont and Temple pl.—Importers diamonds, Watches, Jewelry. Cut Glass and Silverware.

KODAKS AND PICTURES

ARTHUR W. HUBBARD, 48-50 Brimfield st., Boston. High grade developing, printing and enlarging. Picture framing.

LAUNDRY

MRS. GREEN'S HAND LAUNDRY, 264 W. Newton st. Work neatly done. Ladies' shirts and straw hats. Tel. 1732-2 B. B.

CHICKERING HAND LAUNDRY

233 Huntington ave.—Ladies' work a specialty; cleaning and dyeing. Tel. 3904-1 B. B.

LIGHTING FIXTURES

YARDLEY BRONZE CO., 100 Boylston st., Boston. Fixtures and lamps of original design and best workmanship.

LADIES' TAILOR

J. MAKLAUSKY, 282 Dartmouth st.—Nothing too high for my capability. Nothing too small for my personal attention.

LADIES' FINE TAILORING. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. C. LEONARD CO., Inc., Ladies' Tailors, 37 Temple place.

J. JESSE SNOW, Ladies' Tailor, Newbury bldg., 107 Massachusetts ave., Newbury room 50.

I. WEINSTOCK, 20 St. James ave., opp. Westminster hotel, Boston, Mass. Ladies' tailor and habit maker. Tel. 1725-1 B. B.

LINEN SPECIALTIES

PURE LINENS—We handle only imported pure Irish Linens. We buy direct from Belfast; our store is on the seventh floor. We carry a large assortment of Stamped Goods, Shirt Waists, Neckwear, Luncheon Sets, Fancy Articles, etc., and take orders for exclusive French embroidery. LINEN SPECIALTIES CO., 50 Temple place. Seventh Floor, Room 701.

MAGAZINES—PERIODICALS

SAVE MAGAZINE MONEY—List the magazines you read and I will quote you lowest club prices. Magazine Guide free. D. J. LINDSAY, 15 School st., Boston.

CHARLES & DAVID, proprietors of THE COLOMBIA SHIRT CO., Headquarters for "Mammoth" shirts and underwear by Miss L. A. Hughes. Mail orders: 28 Huntington ave., 232 Massachusetts ave. and 453 Columbus ave.

YOU WILL ALWAYS find the "newest things" in shirts, ties, gloves and underwear. The SYMINGTON HABERDASHER, 230 Huntington ave., Boston.

MUSIC

SCORES, LIBRETTOS and piano selections for all operas may be had at HOMER'S MUSIC SHOP, 332 Boylston st., Boston.

C. W. THOMPSON & CO., A and B Park st., Boston—"Trusting," a new record by Miss L. A. Hughes. Mail orders: 28 Huntington ave., 232 Massachusetts ave. and 453 Columbus ave.

MANUFACTURING FURRIER

UNITED FUR MFG. CO.—Fur trimmings, fur coats, fur hats, fur gloves, fur shoes, fur bags, fur accessories. Satisfaction guaranteed. Rms. 10-17, 1614 Tremont st.

A. B. POTCH, 218 Tremont st., formerly with Tremont Fur Co., Boston. Tailor specialty: a most reliable place for repairing and remodeling all kinds of fur garments. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JOSEPH MOCK, 59 Temple pl., cor. Washington st. Real garments and fancy fur work to order. Prices reasonable. Tel. Oxford 1946.

MARKETS

PORTER'S MARKET. Highest grade provisions at reasonable prices. Free delivery. 149-151 Summer st., Phone Oxford 1846.

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FELIX KORNFIELD, 120-122 N. STATE ST. BOSTON. Millinery establishment. Best styles. High prices. 65-67 N. STATE ST. BOSTON.

FUR HATS—Large variety of patterns; Fur Hats, combs, jewelry, watches, umbrella repairing. 9 Temple pl., Boston.

THE LADIES' HAT SHOP. Fall and winter styles—custom work. 237 Huntington ave., Boston.

NECKWEAR—JABOTS—COLLARS

THE LONDON SHOP, INC., 19 West st., Boston. Shirt waists, neckwear, handkerchiefs and jewelry.

OFFICE FURNISHINGS

T. E. HENDERSON, First-class desks and office needs at attractive prices. 67 Sudbury st., Phone Haymarket 1354.

ORIENTAL RUGS

A. U. DILLEY & CO., Inc., 5 Park st., Boston, 225 Fifth ave., New York. Exclusive and expert dealers. Every rug guaranteed in writing. Prices reasonable. Tel. 1732-2 B. B.

K. KEVORKIAN, 381 Boylston st., Boston. Importers and dealers of high-class Oriental Rugs and Carpets. Repairing and cleaning our specialties. Phone B. B. 1428-3.

YOUR RUGS and CARPETS thoroughly washed and repaired. Best workmen from the ORIENT. We buy sell exchange. Tel. OX. 1824-1. ORIENTAL AFGHAN RUG REN. CO., 1

Supplies for the Women Folk

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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

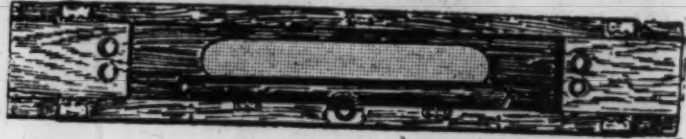
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AVOID INCONVENIENCE

Ventilate Your Rooms--Have Fresh Air Without a Breeze

Morse's Celebrated Window Ventilators



The sliding ends make it adjustable in an instant to any window from 23 to 29; 29 to 37 inches wide, \$1.50 each; 37 to 46 inches wide, \$2.50 each. Other sizes to order.

FINISHED IN Cherry, Natural, Golden or Mission

Unsurpassed for use in schools, offices and public halls, as well as homes.

T. W. O'CONNOR CO.,

125 Haverhill St., Boston, Mass.

Effective

Interior Decorating and House Painting

Of Private Residences and Public Buildings

ALL our work is done by a corps of competent workmen under the personal supervision of Mr. George Dietz, general manager of the company. Mr. Dietz is a graduate of the Dusseldorf Art School and has had wide experience as a decorator of private villas in the United States and Europe. Estimates, designs and colored sketches submitted. DIETZ PAINTING AND DECORATING CO. 673 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Telephone Back Bay 2910.

SIXTY YEARS IN ONE BUILDING IS THE RECORD OF

HOPKINSON & HOLDEN

The oldest down town dealers in Imported and Domestic Kitchen Ware, in Tin, Wooden and Enamel. Cooking Utensils for Hotels, Clubs, Institutions and Restaurants have always been our specialty. Mats and Baskets of every description made and repaired.

15 and 17 FANEUIL HALL SQUARE

LADIES' FRIEND IRONING STAND

Makes Ironing A Pleasure

The only ironing stand made seasoned oak. Guaranteed very rigid and to serve better than old methods. Largest garments may be ironed without mussing; especially adapted for ironing shirts. Price \$1.25. Send for circulars. Agents wanted.

CAMPBELL, WARNE & CO., 28 SCHOOL ST., BOSTON, MASS. Tel. Main 3078-1.

Colonial Decorating Co.

1048 BOYLSTON STREET Upholstery and Drapery Work, Furniture Repairing, Oriental Rug Cleaning and Renovating. All work executed in our own workshops under careful supervision. Our representative would be glad to call. TELEPHONE BACK BAY 4632.

NEWSBOY COURT GIVES ITS FIRST TRIAL DECISIONS

One Juvenile Defendant Loses His License, Sentences of Two Are Suspended.

Initial decisions of the newsboy trial court were given at the first sitting of this tribunal Friday evening at the Boston Newsboys Club on Tremont street.

As a result of the session, one boy lost his license granted by the school department, two were given suspended sentences and one boy was placed on one week's probation before the court will decide whether or not to revoke his license. The next sitting of the court will be on Friday of next week.

This court, officially known as the Boston Newsboys' trial board, has had committed to it by the Boston school board full jurisdiction in all juvenile cases in which newsboys' licenses are involved, have that absolute revocation of licenses are subject to review by the school committee.

The court, consisting of Mitchell Freeman, a practicing attorney, as chief justice; Alexander I. Peckham, also an attorney, and three newsboy members of the club, Harry Hornstein, Jacob Rosen and Louis Gray, as associate justices, sat behind closed doors in the clubhouse and the offenders were admitted one at a time and then taken away while their cases were considered.

PLAN TO DRAW ALIENS TO WEST

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—John H. Curran, immigration commissioner of Missouri, announced here recently that at his request Governor Hadley will soon call a conference of governors and immigration officials of the Southwest to urge national legislation that will divert alien immigration from the crowded cities of the East to the undeveloped agricultural sections of the West. The conference will be held at St. Louis in December.

MME. TETRAZZINI SAILS. LONDON—Sir Hugh Graham and Lady Graham of Montreal and Mme. Tetrazzini, the prima donna, will sail for New York on the Cunarder Mauretania today.

PREYA OFF FOR TRINIDAD. KINGSTON, Jamaica.—The German cruiser Freya sailed from here Friday for Trinidad.

The Great Dust Layer

For Churches, Public Buildings, Schools and Homes. In use for years.

Applied in vapor form to floors, carpets, etc., prevents dust rising while sweeping.

FOR 1 GALLON AND ATOMIZER.

Special inducement to churches: For 30 days we will prepay express and refund money if not satisfied. Soon pays for itself.

EGYPTIAN SPRAY MFG. CO., Inc., 288 SUMMIT ST., BOSTON, MASS.

ADAMS & SWETT CO.

Established 1859. CARPET CLEANING, VACUUM CLEANING, NAUPTIC CLEANING.

130 Kemble Street, Roxbury

Telephone Box 1071 and 1220.

Price Lists and Estimates Furnished.

SEE OUR UP-TO-MINUTE BAKERY

And Your Appetite Will Be Satisfied.

"REINHARDT'S"

252 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE

Home-Made Delicacies

JAMS, JELLIES, PRESERVES, ETC.

Boston Baked Beans Every Day.

Cakes and Pies Made to Order.

101 West 128th Street, New York.

L. C. STEVENS & CO.

UPHOLSTERERS.

Widow Shades, Draperies and Awnings.

Carpet cleaning and laid.

Furniture and Brics-a-Brac packed and shipped.

Brookline, Mass. Tel. 1913-2.

EXPERT BUYER OF RUGS

Furniture, Draperies, Wall Paper, dealing only with strictly wholesale houses, will meet prospective customers by appointment. No charges. Address C 574, Monitor Office.

MARKET GARDENING

GROW in one

height; 50c starts

you in business;

full directions, including

Rock Mushroom Co. Box 1, Melrose, Mass.

LAUNDRY

LAUNDRY

36c. PER DOZ.—SHEETS, PILLOW

SLIPS, etc., etc., nicely washed and ironed.

Separate washing, thorough sterilizing.

Monday, Brookline; Tuesday, Back Bay, Cambridge. Address 983 Boylston St., Boston.

Tel. B. R. 1945 any day except Sunday.

"The best laundry work we have ever seen."

MOTHER GOOSE PARTY IS GIVEN

The junior class at Radcliffe College is giving an entertainment to the freshman class this afternoon at Agassiz house in the form of a Mother Goose party.

The committee in charge consists of Miss Mildred Rogers, chairman, Miss Helen Chase, Miss Margaret Wood, Miss Lucie Kramer and Miss Grace Harriman.

Upholstering

This Offer Stands Good for One Week Only. We will now offer you the greatest bargain in the market. Your Parlor Suit of 5 pieces will be reupholstered equal to new in Tapestry or Finish, complete, \$5.50 and up. Former price \$20.00.

5-Piece Slip Covers, duproof linen bound with shrunk binding, complete, \$8.50 and up.

Call or write and our man will call with a full line of samples. Goods called for and delivered free within 25 miles.

UPHOLSTERING & SLIP COVER CO., 15 AVENUE STREET, OPP. JORDAN MARCH CO., BOSTON, MASS. Phone 917-3 Oxford.

Should Be In Every House, Office and Public Building

EGYPTIAN DEODORIZER

A wonderful preparation which destroys disagreeable odors, from whatever source, and perfumes the entire house.

Sixteen Pastilles in box, 25c. Ask your dealer—if he cannot supply you, send his name with 25 cents in stamps, we will mail you a box.

Paul Manufacturing Co., 41 Fulton St., Boston.

Makers of Cando, the celebrated silver polish.

IF YOU DO YOUR OWN IRONING You Should Have QUICK-CATCH CLIPS

A hundred thousand women now use QUICK-CATCH CLIPS in their ironing boards. With the Clips they can change covers in 30 seconds, and covers are held without sewing or tacking. A woman's ironing board, last indefinitely. Any woman can attach the Clips, and they work as easily the first time as the hundredth.

Send 25 Cents today—You'll never regret it.

THE IRONING BOARD CLIP CO., STATION B, CLEVELAND, O.

We can use a few more good agents.

SUFFOLK STORAGE WAREHOUSE CO., 100 Northampton St., Boston.

Storage for household effects, pianos, books, trunks, carriages, etc. Estimates furnished free. Send for booklet. Tel. Box 323.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

A Perfect-Fitting \$20.00 Ladies' Coat for

Made to your individual measure. This garment is of graceful lines, made of genuine German broadcloth, in all choice colors, and lined throughout with genuine skiner satin. This is exceptional value. We guarantee perfect fit and high-grade workmanship. Our suitings are also of first quality, and the Fall Models we are showing are new and right up to date in every particular. Our prices are always consistent. Call today. J. FISHERBERG & Co., 155 Washington St., Upstairs, Open Even'g. Tel. Oxford 1537-2.

HAIR GOODS

In all the finest qualities and most approved modes. Curis, Puffs, Transformations. Hair and face cleansing; manicuring.

MISS RENA BLOOD

410 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

Bennett's

MILLINERY—1000 Designs to select from. 525-526 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

RENOVATING OF BEAVER HATS. CALL FOR OUR PRICES.

MACCAULEY HAT CO.

Satisfaction guaranteed. 34 PROVINCE ST., opp. Bowditch St. Phone Main 5712-3.

FIRST ANNUAL MARK DOWN SALE HIGH GRADE FURS. Special prices on alterations.

The Furrier

A WOMAN who thoroughly understands the care and polishing of furniture, hanging of draperies, packing, etc., wants work by the day or hour; excellent references. 34 Belvidere St., suite 5.

MISS B. E. PRAY

7 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS. Room 58.

MADAME ALBERTY

For high class Tailoring and Dressmaking; economy, simplicity, style. Remodeling equal to new. 25 years at the work. 410 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

MRS. L. H. JOHNSON, Scalp and Facial Cleansing. Office hours by appointment only. 5 Albernate St. Tel. Back Bay 1486-1.

HAIR COMBINGS

Made into transformations, switches and puffs. Mlle. Eva A. Lambert, 48 Winter St.

DRESSMAKER Experienced, would like some more places by the day. Apply to FRANCES HAYES, 196 W. Newton St., City.

MME. MACQUE, HAT SHOP

28 West 40th St., New York.

Hats made and remodeled from your own materials. Feathers cleaned and curled.

Hats and Toques

In simple practical designs for general wear. These seem to be greatly appreciated by refined people.

ALSO MANICURING, HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING

Entire Third Floor, 6 Park St. (New Location.)

GÖRING, 6 Park St. Tel. Haymarket 62.

THE NEWEST COIFFURES

Consisting of Acropine, Chantier, Puff Curis, Chignon Curis, Puffs, Pompadours and Transformations, are to be found at their best in this establishment.

In addition to this line of goods, Mrs. MacHale manufactures the finest cleansing creams for toilet use. Special attention given to mail orders.

HAIRDRESSING, MANICURING, SHAMPOOING AND PEDICURE.

During the Christmas season, unique and inexpensive gifts will be displayed.

Mrs. MacHALE

420 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

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HATTER FOR LADIES

DESIGNER AND IMPORTER

Tel. 4047L Ox. 47 WINTER STREET, BOSTON.

English Gift Shop and Woman's Exchange

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

SPECIAL SALE OF HOME MADE CANDY SATURDAY

384A BOYLSTON ST. ROOM 15.

Sent on Approval. Send No Money. \$2 HAIR SWITCH

We Will Trust You Ten Days.

Choice of Natural wavy or straight hair. Send a lock of your hair and we will mail a 22-inch short stem due human hair switch to match. If you find it a big bargain, remit \$2.00 in ten days, or sell 5 and GET YOUR SWITCH FREE. Extra shades a little more. Inclose 5c postage. Free beauty book showing latest style of hair dressing—also high grade switches, pompadours, wig, puffs, etc. ANNA AYERS, Dept. 580, 19 Quincy Street, Chicago.

WRITE NOW FOR OUR CATALOG "M"

A WORK OF ART IN COLORS.

Showing about 1500 articles in SOLID GOLD and SILVER from 50c. to \$100. \$1.50, \$2.00 up. ESPECIALLY interesting to Monitor readers. A moment and a postal card is all it costs.

We send our goods anywhere in the United States at

Our Expense and Risk

Money refunded if not suited.

Order catalog and Xmas gifts NOW from

Mulford Jewelry Co. MEMPHIS, TENN.

THE LITTLE FUR SHOP

41 N. BAYVIEW & Co. Est. 1893.

Now is the time to have furs made to order or repaired. Remodeled or Redyed by experts at summer prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

If you intend buying a Fur Coat, scarf, muff or set for this season, call NOW and take advantage of our

WHOLESALE SAMPLE SALE

Complete stock of dependable furs at a big saving. Old furs accepted in part payment.

Muffs R-lined Only \$1.00

TELEPHONE 41 WEST ST. Ask for

Sanitary Hair Puffer

WAYER, CURLER

Makes puffs on the head; natural; with your own hair. Formed over roller. Clean applied roller removed leaving light wire clasp invisible inside each puff. Roller with six clasps, postage 25c.

E. E. HILL, 48 Winter St., Boston, Mass.

Tel. Back Bay 3018-4.

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739 Boylston Street

Gowns Boston

PETTICOATS

Tailor-Made

TO MEASURE AND FITTED. ANY MATERIAL—ANY COLOR. Call or send for prices.

WILSON

25 Winter St., Boston, Mass.

EVENING, DINNER OR HOUSE GOWN made by a French dressmaker. \$15. 304 Massachusetts Avenue, 2d Floor.

PARTY FAVORS, Holiday Novelties, new, imported, at retail; special prices; also church and society fair demonstrations furnished. T. E. HILL, 48 Winter St., Boston.

Madame Sara

CORSETIERE

A perfect mastery of the art of making corsets is possessed here.

They fit, they support, they are comfortable and graceful.

"La Patricia"

Custom-Made Corsets

are especially designed to suit every requirement.

"HERMONSA" Ready-to-Wear Corsets. SPECIAL REDUCTION prices for a limited time only.

Fitted and altered by experts. FREE CONSULT.

LA PATRICIA CUSTOM CORSET CO.

180 Boylston Street, Boston.

Telephone 1298-1 Oxford

NEW YORK SHOP, 4 WEST 54th STREET.

LADY OF TRUST solicits orders for Christmas shopping; will call at residence; references. N 60, Monitor Office.

Hats and Toques

In simple practical designs for general wear. These seem to be greatly appreciated by refined people.

ALSO MANICURING, HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING

Entire Third Floor, 6 Park St. (New Location.)

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Choice of Natural wavy or straight hair. Send a lock of your hair and we will mail a 22-inch short stem due human hair switch to match. If you find it a big bargain, remit \$2.00 in ten days, or sell 5 and GET YOUR SWITCH FREE. Extra shades a little more. Inclose 5c postage. Free beauty book showing latest style of hair dressing—also high grade switches, pompadours, wig, puffs, etc. ANNA AYERS, Dept. 580, 19 Quincy Street, Chicago.

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If you intend buying a Fur Coat, scarf, muff or set for this season, call NOW and take advantage of our

MORE WATER POWER FROM ST. CROIX RIVER PLANNED AT CALAIS

CALAIS, Me.—Plans for the development of more water power from the St. Croix river, enlarging the plant of the St. Croix Paper Company at Woodland and the construction of a six-mile branch of the Calais street railway system which will connect the mill with this city are being considered.

The St. Croix Paper Company has option upon the mills and the extensive timberland holdings of H. F. Eaton & Sons of Calais along the St. Croix river. Recently the company also obtained an option on the mills and timberlands of the James Murchie Sons Company of Calais. An exploration of the lands will be started at once.

The Eaton lands contain approximately 250,000 acres and three or four sawmills with their attendant water powers along the St. Croix river. The Murchie holdings comprise 120,000 acres and the same number of mills.

The St. Croix Paper Company already has 300,000 acres of valuable woodland. Although 500 hands are employed at the mill and the output is 125 tons of paper a day the business is growing to such an extent that enlarging the plant becomes a necessity.

Closely interwoven with the plan of the St. Croix Paper Company and in a large measure dependent upon them, is another water project to be put through by George A. Curran of Calais, formerly president of the Washington County railroad.

The street car line runs through Calais and up the American side of the St. Croix river. Mr. Curran intends building six miles up the Canadian side of the river to Woodland in the spring. And to operate the added mileage it will be necessary for him to develop more power.

PACIFIC COAST WANTS A FLEET

SAN FRANCISCO—A battleship fleet for the Pacific coast, an addition of 25 regiments of infantry, and a proportionate increase of the field artillery and cavalry, amounting to 30 regiments in all, are urged in a resolution of delegates from 10 states and territories west of the Rocky mountains.

Other resolutions indorse the Canada-to-Mexico highway project; exemption of American vessels plying between American ports from payment of Panama canal tolls, and a request to Congress for aid in upbuilding the American merchant marine.

Dr. Holmes, Poet, Physician, Wit and Essayist

(Continued from Page Seventeen.)

patriotism, and his war lyrics lagged behind none in fervor and devotion to the country and the triumph of its righteous cause; and these were stamped with the stamp of sincerity when he willingly sent his first-born to the front.

From 1850 to 1860 he was chiefly active as a lecturer. He was successful in this field, but has amusingly written of the great distaste for the work which led to his relinquishment of it. Between the "Professor" and the "Poet," two novels were written—"Elsie Venner" and "The Guardian Angel," and later "A Mortal Antipathy." Containing good things and a few dramatic situations, they are too largely psychological to take rank as artistic fiction, while that quality of self-consciousness recorded by all who knew their author naturally works to prevent that full entrance into the feeling of others which true character portraiture demands. They were written to combat certain theological dogmas, and have done their share of the work. Both in these and in the Breakfast Table series it is noticeable that most of what was startlingly heterodox when written is now matter of generally accepted belief.

Dr. Holmes had three homes in Boston, first in Montgomery place, then in Charles street, and finally at 296 Beacon street, where his library of 6000 volumes spread all over the house. In the front basement room were kept books in foreign languages, and the attic overflowed with every variety of pamphlet and brochure. The library, on the second floor, overlooking the Charles, contained choice books and those of frequent use. Upon a revolving stand near his desk might be seen a Bible, a revised New Testament, a Bible concordance, Shakespeare, encyclopedias of literature and—need any lesser writer be ashamed?—Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations."

Seven summers he spent in a Pittsfield home, of which he has written most affectionately, and later the summers were spent at "Beverly-by-the-Depot," as he sometimes rather mockingly dated his letters. He was deeply interested in trees, carrying a tape line about with him to measure the girth of any that attracted his attention. A favorite amusement was furnished by a section of an old tree, into the surface of which he stuck pins bearing little tags with dates, so as to compare the great events that were taking place when that particular ring was forming. Out of this pastime grew an interesting passage in the "Autocrat": "Three hundred and forty-two rings. Started therefore about 1510. . . . Look here. Here are some human lives laid down against the periods of its growth. This is Shakespeare's. The tree was seven

inches in diameter when he was born. . . . A little less than 10 inches when Milton was born. . . . Then there comes a long interval, and this thread marks out Johnson's life. . . . Here is the span of Napoleon's career—the tree does not seem to have minded it. Holmes is not usually thought of as a student, and confessedly regretfully to a desultory habit of reading. Yet it was known among his friends that his literary work was done with utmost care and nicety. When he wrote his essay on Jonathan Edwards, in whose biography he was already well informed, he had an elaborate series of blank books, ruled off and indexed, in which was tabulated every item of information he could gather, so that he had the whole range before him before he began to write.

He was not a traveler. His study years in Europe sufficed until, at the age of 79, he again went abroad with his daughter, spending most of the time in England where he was showered with attentions and honors. The story of the trip is entertainingly told in "Our Hundred Days in Europe," which, except for "Over the Tea Cups" was his last book.

His medical work was chiefly that of instructor, he being for 35 years Parkman professor of anatomy at Harvard University, and as a writer on professional subjects. Under the glittering diphany of the rosette and the quick glancing wit of the epigrammatist there was a still flowing stream of devout thought, and almost too intense tenderness toward human pain, and a great generosity of time and patience where there seemed to be the need of friend or stranger. There was much more than "a jest, a ray of laughter quick to fade" in the individual known as Oliver Wendell Holmes, else he had never possessed "The Chambered Nautlius." His religious feeling was deep, but never fully translatable.

Mrs. Ward in her reminiscences tells with what emotion he spoke to her of Canon Farrar's "Eternal Hope"—"His face broke and the tears stood in his eyes at the mention of the title. 'I cannot get beyond it,' he said, reverently. 'Eternal Hope'—I cannot talk about the title of that book. It means too much. It goes too deep." And these words written to his lifelong friend, Bishop Lee, in 1879, show that he was not only conscientious as to the manner in which his work was done, but had a true sense of responsibility for its influence:

"I have tried to do my share in enlarging the spiritual charity of mankind, and though it is difficult, perhaps dangerous work, as our well-being in this and all other worlds depends, rests in faith and obedience, I hope, if I have done anything, it has been useful, and not harmful."

News of the Local Realty Market

One of the most important local real estate deals of the week is the sale just made by Loren D. Towle of the Devonshire building of his property at 144-150 Congress street, between Milk and Franklin streets, in the heart of the city. The total assessment is \$142,400, of which amount \$104,400 is on 4351 square feet of land and the balance on a six-story stone and brick mercantile and office building. The new owner is M. Josephine Snow, and the broker in the transaction was H. J. Russell. The building is occupied by publishing firms, architects and crockery and glassware concerns. Mr. Towle purchased this estate early in the year from Frank E. Simpson.

Another large transaction just made is the sale by the Lowell estate of a tract of 88,237 feet of vacant land on Center street, Jamaica Plain, adjoining property of the Old Colony Railroad Company, to R. B. Ward of New York. R. Elmer Townsend was the broker. The assessed valuation is \$39,700.

SALES BY EDWARD T. HARRINGTON.

The Ferguson estate at Newport, containing 77,802 square feet of land, assessed on a valuation of \$19,000, located on Cliff Walk and Sea View, in close proximity to the New Cliff cottages, the A. D. Leff. Turner estate, and but a few hundred feet from Bath road, has been sold. This is one of the most important sales that has taken place in Newport this season and the property is familiar to all who have taken the Cliff walk. The price paid was \$30,000. The purchaser is L. M. Souther of New York. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

The demand for building lots at "Pines Riverbank," Revere, continues. More Revere people have purchased during the past week for some time. The Edward T. Harrington Company, which is developing this property, reports the following sales the past week:

Lots 232 and 233 on the northerly side of Stark avenue, containing 9500 square feet, to Joseph Monahan of Revere; lot 236 on the southerly side of Davis street, containing 4184 square feet of land, to P. Chandler of Revere; lot 249 on the northerly side of Davis street, containing 4397 square feet, to F. C. Loring of Lynn; lot 259 on the northerly side of Rumney road, containing 4275 square feet, to J. H. Small of Revere.

B. J. Connelly has sold the well-known Thomas W. Acorn estate, located on Belmont hill, Malden, consisting of a high class residence together with 10,300 square feet of land, the whole being assessed on a valuation of \$7500. Marion G. Wright of Malden purchases for occupancy. The Edward T. Harrington Company, which was the broker in the transaction, has sold this property three times since May 15 of the current year, and reports an unprecedented demand for



BUILT BY A. C. CHISHOLM ON CLAFIN ROAD, BROOKLINE.

Block numbered 10, 12, 14 and 20 on this thoroughfare in the Aspinwall hill district, put up by this well-known builder, is one of latest additions to the town's apartment property.

residential property in the Belmont hill section.

The sale has been made of land and wood lot containing about six acres, located in the easterly part of Concord, on the northeasterly side of so-called "Pine Hill," and near Virginia street. The sale was made for E. Elmer Foye et al., executors, to Joseph B. Alger of Concord.

James W. Coombs of Waltham has purchased the poultry farm of the John A. Frye Company, situated on Berlin road near the city of Marlboro. There is a brand new house with all modern conveniences, new stable and large amount of land. Mr. Coombs intends to erect one of the finest poultry plants in the state. This farm is on the highest point between Mt. Wachusett and Boston. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

The sale of the estate at 344-346 Central avenue, Milton, consisting of two single houses and 11,300 feet of land, all assessed on a valuation of \$5200, has been made. The grantor is C. Babcock of Malden and the grantee J. A. Mahoney of Milton.

Harriet Wood has sold her 20-acre fruit farm on Fisher street, Westboro, to James C. Callowhill of Mt. Sunapee, who has bought for a home and will make extensive alterations and repairs to the house and barn.

The estate of John P. Squire and the Squire Real Estate Trust have sold the past week the following parcels in Arlington:

Lot 292 on the westerly side of Randolph street, having 50 feet frontage and containing 5000 square feet, has been sold to Frank B. Young of Somerville; lot 37 on the northerly side of Cleveland street, having 55 feet frontage and containing 5500 square feet, has been sold to Ella P. Smith of Somerville, who intends to build a single house; lot 257 on Lakeside street, having 60 feet frontage on Orvis circle and containing 5113 square feet, has been sold to Arthur H. French of Dorchester. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in the above transactions.

MANY TRANSFERS REPORTED.

Henry W. Savage reports the sale for Annie Shumway Greeley of her property at 97 Martin street, West Roxbury, consisting of a nine-room house, a well-appointed stable and 15,000 square feet of land, all assessed on \$4200, of which \$1500 is on the land. The price paid was in excess of the assessed value. The purchaser is Helen S. Tirrell.

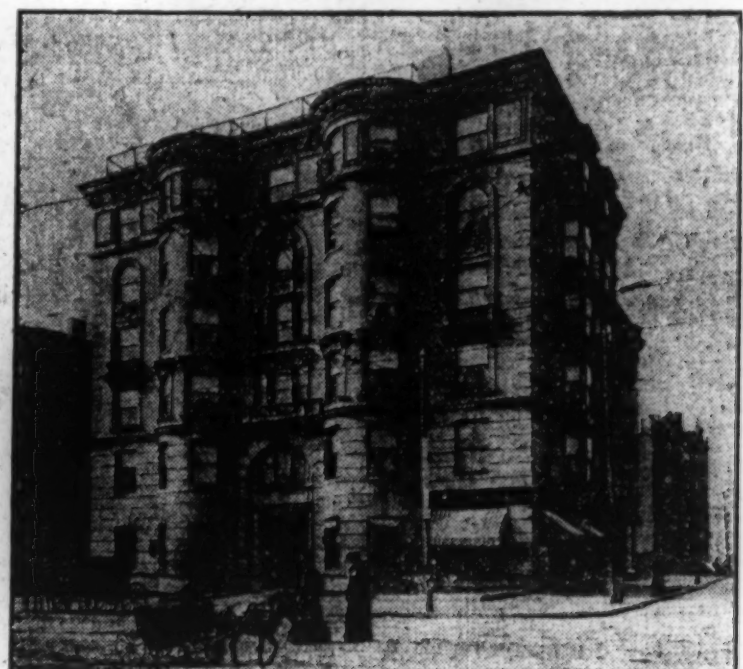
Final papers have gone to record in the sale of property situated on Union street, Rockland, Mass., consisting of five acres of land, a two-family house of 12 rooms, and also a cottage of five rooms, situated near the center of town. F. H. Soper conveyed to Dr. F. E. Lane of Cambridge.

Henry W. Savage has also sent final papers to record in the sale of another Rockland property, consisting of 1 1/2 acres of land, 8-room house, stable and outbuildings. Jessie J. Fisher conveyed to Margaret E. Fox of Boston who is already in possession.

The Murdoch property on Main street in the southerly part of Mendon, Mass., consisting of a house of seven rooms, barn and poultry houses, together with 11 acres of land, has been purchased by E. Rice through Mr. Savage.

Final papers are on record in the sale of a property on Sanborn street, Reading, Mass. There are about 11,000 square feet of land, a modern house of nine rooms and outbuildings. Ralph Thatcher conveyed to Fred Fifield of Lawrence, Mass.

Henry W. Savage reports the sale of the well known farm property of the late Professor Gilbert of Harvard college, on which many thousands of dollars have been expended in the last few years, making it one of the finest gentleman's farms in this section. The estate is on Woburn street, Wilmington, Mass., and consists of a large, modern, colonial house and barn with up-to-date conveniences, piggery, poultry houses and other outbuildings and 50 acres of land. There was also included in this sale a foreman's house, together with an acre of Mrs. Elizabeth M. Gilbert conveyed to Richmond F. Hudson of Melrose.



THE WINDERMERE IN THE BACK BAY.

Exceptionally desirable suites, furnished or unfurnished, may be had in this attractive block, located almost in the beautiful Fens.

THE WINDERMERE.

The Windermere at 1069 Boylston street, junction of Massachusetts avenue and Boylston street, Back Bay, shown in the accompanying illustration, offers exceptional apartment facilities near the heart of the city. There are but two suites on each floor, one of eight rooms and one of seven and these may be had unfurnished, partly furnished or fully equipped for housekeeping. The Windermere is almost in the Fens and all the rooms get plenty of sun and are spacious and tastefully decorated and conveniently arranged.

Each suite has four open fireplaces and kitchens are supplied with coal and gas ranges. Either gas or electricity may be used for lighting. Steam heat, an abundance of hot water, elevator and janitor service, are supplied without extra charge. Screens and awnings are provided for all windows, and especial attention is given to keeping the whole building clean and in good repair.

In Windermere terrace, numbered 1075 Boylston street, are suites of eight large rooms, with bath. Both the annex and the terrace have the same ownership and service as the Windermere. The agent of the Windermere is J. D. Hardy, 10 High street, Boston.

BROOKLINE LAND SOLD.

John D. Hardy, trustee, 10 High street, has sold a lot of land containing 11,275 square feet on Clinton road, Fisher hill district of Brookline, to Olive E. Ireland, who will build on the site. Coffin & Taber, 24 Milk street, were the brokers.

P. F. LELAND'S SALES.

P. F. Leland has sold for H. Addison, a 45-acre farm, with substantial buildings, near Bristol, N. H., to J. Peters, who has already taken possession.

Edith Bray has transferred through the office of P. F. Leland, a village estate on Hampshire street, Holliston. There is an extra large house, a pleasant eight-room house and stable. L. Gal-lotte buys for a home.

Patrick Shea of Boston has purchased a 12-acre farm, stock and tools in Norfolk, near Highland lake, from George A. Dobbs. P. F. Leland was the broker.

P. F. Leland has sold for George Whiting a 120-acre stock and timber farm, with the usual buildings in Brimfield, to George Hancock.

NEW BROOKLINE APARTMENTS.

This year has been an exceptional one for Brookline apartment property, both from the building standpoint and as regards the great demand it has enjoyed for purchase and rent. A. C. Chisholm, the well-known builder, has just completed the block of brick and stone apartments numbered 10, 12, 14, 16 and 20 on Clafin road, Brookline, shown in the accompanying illustration.

The suites contain seven and eight rooms and are so constructed that the

few desirable ones may still be had.

The Clafin road section of the town is considered one of the best for residential purposes on account of its high position, which allows a commanding view of the surrounding country. The apartments are near the Hotel Beaconsfield, which makes it possible for tenants to do away with preparing meals if desired.

The houses occupy about 3000 square feet each, and cost to erect above the land about \$19,000 each. They contain every modern improvement, being finished throughout in hardwood, with inlaid parquet floors in dining room, the bathrooms being tile. The rental of each is \$2280.

The land was purchased by Mr. Chisholm from Charles Matlack of the Massachusetts Title Insurance Company and is situated in one of the best parts of Aspinwall Hill. The fronts of the houses are finished with composite sops, with lanterns on each side, and the vestibules are in marble. The reception halls are so constructed as to give the effect of a private house.

An important feature in the construction of these houses is the old-fashioned fireplaces in the reception halls, being very artistic, with strip dials, in the reception halls, presenting a magnificent effect. All of the houses have the most modern plumbing, the fixtures being especially designed.

BUILDING NOTICES.

Permits to construct, alter and repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Maple st., 67-69; F. E. Croft, A. B. Pink, Jr.; wood dwellings.
Piermont st., 129; H. B. Selden; wood garage.
Frost ave., rear 11; G. E. Frost; wood country house.
Vinland st., 3; Mrs. J. T. Strong; wood dwelling.
Terminal st., 46-48; Terminal Wharf & Warehouse Co.; Warren & Gerrish; alter storage.
State st., 187; B. B. Williams; alter store.
Randolph st., 3-11; L. Minot, trustee; alter manufacturing.
Boylston st., 1074; L. V. Niles, E. K. Blake; alter dwelling.
Summer st., 321; Boston Wharf Co.; alter manufacturing.
Boston st., 27; J. V. Devine; alter laundry.
Highland Park ave.; Mrs. Belle McDonald; alter dwelling.
Howarth st., 80; Henry Green; fire dwelling.
Wood st., 710; J. J. O'Brien; alter dwelling.
Nantasket ave., rear 200 Washington st.; A. J. Furlush; fire stable.

RECEIVE POSTOFFICE PLANS.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Postmaster Christian H. Sheets, of Bradbrook, received from the treasury department plans for the new Bradbrook postoffice building, which will cost \$130,000. Work of raising buildings on the site of the new postoffice was begun several weeks ago.

ELECTION BRIBERY CHARGED.

TRENTON, N. J.—Warrants were sworn out Friday for the arrest of Harry B. Salter, city clerk of Trenton, and Frank McCabe of Windsor, charging them with bribery at the recent election.

In Shops of Those Who Advertise With Us

There are many lovers of music whose great regret it is that they are unable to play a note; and others who, while playing a little are yet incapable of giving an adequate rendering of the classics, if indeed they can even attempt to play them.

Particularly to such as these the player-piano is a blessing. By means of it they can have the best musical compositions produced in their own homes, and even emanating from their own fingers, a satisfaction that can be appreciated only by the one who loves music but cannot produce it.

The new 88 note Henry F. Miller player-piano is an innovation in music, pneumatic, marking the application of a principle hitherto unknown. It is the only player-act that gives the performer adequate means to truly express his own personal touch in the music played.

Those wishing instruments capable of yielding artistic interpretation of the masterpieces of musical composition should call at the warerooms of the Henry F. Miller & Sons Piano Company, 335 Boylston street.

A great sale has been running all week at Houghton & Dutton Company's, New England's great cash house. It is its thirty-eighth anniversary sale and the preparations have been the most lavish and complete it has ever made. In addition to the company's own efforts manufacturers with whom it deals have contributed to the occasion by reducing their prices to a figure which makes it possible to retail the goods at much less than the prices ordinarily charged. The firm believes this sale to be the greatest bargain opportunity Boston has seen for years.

When in New York it will pay you to visit the hair dressing shop of A. Simonson, 506 Fifth avenue, just above Forty-second street. There you will find not only the latest and most approved way of dressing the hair but a large assortment of real tortoise and amber shell ornaments as well as many beautiful designs in Parisian diamonds, bright cut jet, dull jet and numerous rich designs set with solid gold, real pearls and other genuine gems. A selection of dainty lace, flower and ribbon ornaments for the hair is a part of the collection.

One third off on such staple articles as royal Wilton, royal Axminster and body Brussels rugs is unusual at any time of year and at this particular season it is rare, yet that is the offering being made by the John H. Pray & Sons

Co., 646-658 Washington street. The royal Wiltons are the most beautiful domestic floor fabric made, luxurious and durable. When it is possible to get a \$39.50 rug for \$29 or a \$70 one for \$50 it is certainly a bargain.

Even greater reductions are made on the royal Axminsters. One size, a 10x13.8, valued at \$45 is now marked \$27.50. These rugs are a thick, heavy deep pile rug in oriental design and coloring, the most serviceable of moderate priced rugs. They are suitable for drawing rooms, libraries and living rooms.

The body Brussels, the best known of all grades of floor coverings, show as great reductions. A \$55 rug is marked at \$35, a \$50 at \$32.50 and so on down to the \$27.50 grade which is marked \$20.

It is certainly a satisfaction to buy a garment that is already made up. There is no doubt about how it is going to look, for there it is, color, pattern, lines, all before you and no bother running to be fitted. The Continental, Washington street, corner of Boylston, shows at one time all the kinds of dress a man needs whether it be for street, dress or semi-dress.

This week they have been holding an overcoat sale week with special showings in this necessary article of apparel. As the store is open Saturday evenings many who would not otherwise have an opportunity of examining their goods can now do so at their leisure.

After everything else is attended to and warranted to give satisfaction when the proper moment comes, that turkey, which is the piece de resistance of the Thanksgiving dinner, still remains a doubtful quantity in the mind of the solicitous hostess.

One of the best parts of the turkey is the dressing. An otherwise good Thanksgiving dinner sometimes receives its one heavy touch in a soggy stuffing. There is no necessity for it. Care and a little judgment are the only essentials in presenting it.

Add to it Bell's seasoning which has held its own for 40 years. It comes in cans so small 10 cents will buy one and runs up to boxes that contain 100 pounds. It is used by hotels, clubs, restaurants and families of the rich and poor alike and is good for dressing for poultry, meat, fish and game of all kinds. Bell's have also an excellent recipe for making good dressing.

About 50 slightly sun-stained traveling bags are being offered at a liberal discount at Cummings Trunk Factory, 657 Atlantic avenue, opposite the South sta-

JAPANESE PURSUING AN ACTIVE AVIATION ENCOURAGING POLICY

Fact That 700 Patents Have Been Issued to Inventors of Flying Machines Indicates Progress.

DRAGON-FLY MODEL

Japanese government officials are pursuing a decidedly active policy with regard to flying.

The latest report from Tokyo is to the effect that 700 patents have been registered for flying machines. Among the rest, the device patented by Baron Iga stands out as something unique, it being capable, so its inventor asserts, of sustaining itself in the air without moving forward. It is modeled after the dragon-fly, and is distinguished by two pairs of wings, arranged on the same level, but separately, and constructed so that they can be moved up and down, with a motion somewhat like the flapping of the wings of a bird, at the will of the aeronaut.

The military authorities of the empire, however, are not placing their reliance altogether in the planes and other appliances devised by their countrymen.

Earlier in the present year the Japanese government was reported to have purchased 27 biplanes of the Wright model, from the firm that is manufacturing those machines in Germany.

These machines evidently are to be made the nucleus of the aviation corps, for the officers who are to manipulate them and impart the secrets of their operation to other officers and enlisted men are receiving instruction from the company's experts. About a half dozen Japanese army captains are now in Germany undergoing a process of training.

There are those who believe that after an initial expenditure on foreign aeroplanes the Japanese will not invest heavily in them. They expect that the same policy that has been followed with regard to other products will be pursued by the Japanese, that of buying samples and copying them. This should not prove a particularly difficult feat for a people who already have 700 registered patents on aircraft to their credit.

It is natural that the Japanese should map out for themselves an ambitious program in military aviation, and it is likewise natural for them to do so without the world in general gaining more than a nebulous idea of what they are about.

Japan carefully masked all her progress in modern artillery up to the Russian war. More secrecy than that with which maritime powers are usually able to veil their operations invested Japan's policy regarding submarines before and during the war with Russia, but officers of Admiral Rodjevski's fleet declare solemnly, and with such conviction that they convince others, that in the battle of the sea of Japan their Baltic fleet was destroyed by Japanese submarines.

Yet if this is so, the Japanese guarded their secret so well that today the greater part of the world believes that the Japanese prevailed by virtue of their superior gunnery aboard the battleships and cruisers and by the enterprise and skill of their torpedo flotilla.

For the secret training of her aerial squadrons Japan has a multitude of little islands scattered about her narrow seas, affording a sufficiently guarded seclusion for imparting the rudiments of aeroplane manipulation to a considerable corps of men unobserved.

In such an undertaking Japan has the advantage of possessing a tractable populace and a national etiquette that makes it possible to secure seclusion for such undertakings without much difficulty.

For more extended attempts at flying, the wilds of Manchuria offer open country in plenty, safe from foreign intrusion, possibly even from that of the Chinese peasants, whose curiosity it would not be a great task to baffle. Agile, fearless and enthusiastic over hazardous enterprises flagged to victory for the sun-burst and shed luster on their service, these qualities, combined with the small stature and light weight should give the Mikado's soldiers a great advantage in all sorts of aeronautical exploits.

As such a bag very shortly acquires marks of use this presents a bargain well worth taking advantage of by anybody who ever has use for such a thing, and in these days of globe trotting, who does not?

When the days are sunny and it is pleasant to shop is a good time to prepare for storms. The children especially the parents wish to keep warm and dry. The little ones love to be out and it seems a shame to keep them inside when they can have so much fun by being outside. Then, too, one does not like to keep them out of school.

For girls, capes with hoods of pure rubber and saten lined in navy and crimson can be bought at Bailey's Rubber Store, 22 Boylston street. They are thoroughly waterproof, durable and attractive and from 26 to 46 inches long. This quality is \$3.75 and there are also less expensive. Boys' rubber coats equally desirable run from \$2.75 to \$4.

Now is a good time to have furs made to order, repaired, remodeled or redyed. By going to the little fur shop, 41 West street, sixth floor, L. N. Bayants & Co. you can have the work done by experts at summer prices and satisfaction guaranteed. At present the company is conducting a wholesale sample sale at which good values can be secured.

Telephone

Your advertisement to 4380 B. B. or, if preferred, a representative will call to discuss advertising

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Your advertisement to 4380 B. B. or, if preferred, a representative will call to discuss advertising

REAL ESTATE

CHARLES M. CONANT

640-642 OLD SOUTH BUILDING
REAL ESTATE, MORTGAGES, INSURANCE

ATLANTIC—3 new single houses; 11 and 9 rooms; all improvements; hot water heat; near Quincy bay and Metropolitan boulevard; all well rented; also 2 new 3 apartment houses; 6 room suites, everything modern; rental \$702; splendid investments; only \$550 to \$1,000, cash down.

DORCHESTER—Owner forced to sell 2-apartment house, 15 rooms; all improvements; furnace; rental \$356; mortgage \$300 at 5%; assessed \$5500; price \$1800; make us an offer.

ASHMONT—To exchange 2 apartment house; all improvements; everything separate, furnaces, etc.; will exchange for house and barn or land at Mattapan.

WASHINGTON ST.—Dining room and lodging house, doing a fine business; income from dining room \$700 per month, and \$100 from rooms; fine opportunity for right party.

WELLINGTON—Offer wanted for 2 family house; 14 rooms (seven each side); all improvements; rental \$528 per year; assessed \$4700; permanent loan \$2500.

NEWTON CENTRE LAND—19,000 sq. ft. in residential section; will sell quick for \$1350 on easy terms.

WANTED AT BINGHAM—Single house of 8 rooms and about 10,000 ft. land; will pay \$3000.

NORFOLK DOWNS—3 apartment house; all improvements; 6400 sq. ft. land; rented for \$532; price only \$4700; permanent loan \$3000; this is a rare investment.

ATLANTIC-BY-SEA—150 house lots on Quincy bay, 10c to 17c per sq. ft.; will give elegant \$400 piano with each lot purchased on plan No. 1; see sample piano at office, and get details of this rare opportunity.

REAL ESTATE

For Sale or To Let
BEACON STREET
Audubon Circle

Corner house of 12 rooms, 2 baths. House built for the owner. First and second floors finished in solid mahogany. Apply to
GEO. A. MILTON
100 BOYLSTON STREET,
ROOM 701. PHONE OXFORD 001.

FOR SALE
To Close An Estate

FINE LARGE RESIDENCE.
55 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE,
Boston.
Passenger elevator, electric lights and all modern conveniences.
APPLY TO
M. F. DICKINSON, 83 State Street,
Or Your Own Broker.

REAL ESTATE

WHY PAY RENT!
OWN YOUR HOME

BUY THIS PRETTY HOME
Why pay rent when you can own an 8-room house, modern improvements, situated in Reading, convenient to church, schools and stores, 5 minutes from steam road and near to electric, for \$2400? \$100 down, balance in monthly payments of \$25.
J. B. LEWIS, 401 Tremont Street, Boston

Fruit and Milk Farm, Equipped
50 ACRES; village 14 miles; can come to Boston daily; keeps 15 head stock; 3000 qts. small fruits; 175 bbls apples, pears, etc.; normal crop; 1/4 acres asparagus; extra berries; sell 300 baskets peaches, 100 bbls apples, besides plums, pears and berries; some wood; excellent 2-story house; 11 large rooms, open fireplace; set back lawn and shade trees; barn 30x40 with wing, granary, pigsty, 4 henhouses (5000), wire yards; 3000 w. and 3000 b. horses, 12 cows, some worth \$100; 200 fowl, vehicles, machinery, tools and crops.
AGENCY, 24 Washington St., Boston; W. P. GATES will be at South Framingham station arrival 8:30 express from Boston daily.

200-Acre Farm, Equipped, \$2950
WELL located, main line railroad, Franklin county; land well divided, mowing, things, pasture and woodland; 200 apple trees; in apple country; pleasant, commodious buildings; good cows, vehicles, tools, power; 5 extra good cows, reliable, tools, hay, etc.; \$2500, part cash. For particulars see circular dated Nov. 21—a postal brings it. Dept. 76, F. F. LELAND, 113 Devonshire St.

\$700 BEAUTY, 40 ACRES
2 1/2 miles or less to station and village; Connecticut river town, Vermont; clay, heavy soil; substantial cottage, barn, sheds, etc.; \$700 total price. For particulars see circular dated Nov. 21—a postal brings it. Dept. 76, F. F. LELAND, 113 Devonshire St.

Roofing and Repairs on Roofs
can be done in a competent and thorough manner only by people who know their business and are responsible for what they do.
If you want good work at reasonable prices call us on the telephone, or write us, and we will send our foreman to inspect and estimate on what you need. Tel. May, 2122.
E. B. BADGER & SONS CO.
65 to 75 Pitts St., Boston, Mass.

Army and Navy News

Today's Army Orders.
Maj. J. W. Goode, eleventh cav., return to proper station.

Second Lieutenant J. W. Stilwell, twelfth infantry, proceed to San Francisco and take transport Jan. 5 for the Philippines.

The following officers will proceed to Watertown arsenal, Mass.: Col. S. E. Blunt, Lieut.-Col. F. E. Hobbs, W. W. Gibson, W. S. Peirce and Maj. G. Montgomery.

Capt. H. L. Wigmore, proceed to Washington barracks.

Capt. O. J. Charles, seventeenth infantry, will join his regiment.

Maj. L. C. Berry, third field artillery, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Orders Nov. 3 relating to Maj. J. E. McMahon, sixth field artillery, revoked.

First Lieutenant C. T. Leeds will return to proper station, Los Angeles, and relieve Capt. W. P. Stokely, who will return to San Francisco.

Naval Orders.
Ensign A. S. Wadsworth, to duty the Montgomery.

Chief Constructor W. L. Capps, detached duty as senior member of all boards on hull changes of vessels building on Atlantic coast to special temporary duty abroad.

Marine Corps Orders.
Maj. Gen. G. F. Elliott, U. S. M. C., placed upon the retired list of officers of the marine corps from Nov. 30, 1910.

Maj. H. C. Davis, U. S. M. C., in command of the marine guard at Guam, was ordered today to proceed to San Francisco on the cruiser Buffalo.

Movements of Ships.
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Pictures, Artists and Art

That ability to appreciate a joke on ourselves which is supposed to be an American characteristic adds zest to our never-failing interest in James McNeill Whistler and his doings. When we are told that Boston had an opportunity to buy for \$1500 the famous portrait of Whistler's mother which hangs among the immortals at the Luxembourg, and didn't do it for fear of making a mistake, we need our sense of humor to keep us from feeling discouraged.

In telling his personal recollections of Whistler to the alumni of the normal art school last week, Prof. Ross Turner emphasized the fact that in spite of his dislike of America, Mr. Whistler was himself a typical Yankee in many ways. His sense of humor was American and his never-failing wit and ability to make the best of a difficult situation, give us almost more pleasure than his ability as a painter.

Professor Turner was one of "the boys" to whom Whistler dedicated a little book of inimitable caricatures of his arch enemies, the critics. These boys were his satellites in the days when he occupied two bare whitewashed rooms on the Riva Schiavoni in Venice and did his etching with pigeon feathers which they picked up for him in the Piazza San Marco. Glorious days they must have been with evenings spent outside the Cafe Florian, where Meissonier and his followers chatted French at one group of tables, Browning and Story with their friends sat at others and the painter Rico surrounded by Spaniards added to the cosmopolitan character of the gathering. But most brilliant of all was Whistler.

He always dined at Florian's when he was out of funds for his butterfly signature on a bill brought unlimited credit there. When money was plentiful he became penurious and frequented the Cappello Nero, just outside the Piazza, a little place still dear to the hearts of Americans sojourning in Venice.

Mr. Ross told again of Whistler's absurd pride in his own white lock of hair, his immaculately tailored clothes, and his long, little bamboo cane with which he used to point the finger of scorn at—or into—any critics so unfortunate as to meet him at his own exhibitions. One of these exhibitions Professor Ross described as an "arrangement" in yellow, black, and white—yellow-gray walls with a deep yellow frieze and a brown velvet butterfly in one corner, white frames on the etchings and white chairs to sit in. Even the attendant wore a yellow-gray livery with a deep yellow necktie and white spats. A favorite trick of Whistler's was to print some critic's jibe with the name of its perpetrator under the title of each picture, so taking the sting out of the criticism and turning the laugh away from himself. As Macfall puts it, he "flits across the Victorian years—gay, debonair, laughing, quarrelsome, huffy—a dandified exquisite of a man, insolent, charming, unexpected—and one of the greatest artists of which the English race has been delivered." In spite of Whistler's disliking America and regarding us to the last as semi-civilized, we are grateful to the Whistler Association of Lowell, which has bought and restored his birthplace there; and when the memorial to him which is being sculptured by Rodin is also located there, Lowell will become one more place of pilgrimage for those who are interested in the ever-increasing group of great New Englanders.

The six competitive designs for the memorial to Robert Burns, proposed to be erected on the Charlesbank by the Burns Memorial Association, are being exhibited in the renaissance court of the Museum of Fine Arts. The jury which will award the prize of \$500 offered for the best design consists of Robert D. Andrew, architect, Cyrus Dallin, sculptor, and Philip L. Hale, painter and art critic. Robert Burns' life, with its struggle against temptation of every sort has always appealed to the hearts of men. In an address made before the memorial association by Senator George F. Hoar he said:

"I do not think of Burns as belonging to literature but only as belonging to nature. . . . God gave him the love of common things, the love of flowers and of birds, the love of home, the love of father

and mother and woman and child, the love of country, and above all, a country worth his love. . . . He knew that the purest love of country is that which values her honor above her glory or her life. When the administration of Great Britain plunged his country into a war against what he thought the just rights of another people, he gave as a toast: 'May our success in the present war be equal to the justice of our cause,' and when somebody proposed the health of Pitt, he gave this: 'Here is to the health of a better man—George Washington.'"

All the designs at the museum show merit. In several of them are Burns' plow and the "wee, modest, crimson-tipped flow'r." Nearly all seem to be modeled after Raeburn's portrait of Burns, which, by the way, is not so well liked by the Scots as is Nasmyth's portrait of him. After the prize is awarded it remains to be seen which design, if any, will be erected on the Charlesbank.

The exhibition of these designs is in connection with what might be called the outdoor department of the museum, which began last year to keep a register of works of art outside the museum which are of interest to the Boston public. This register is open to general use in the office of the secretary of the museum.

The Sunday dozent service for this week is as follows:

Department of western art—Prof. Kuno Francke will speak on the Germanic museum of Harvard University at 2:30 p. m. in the Lecture hall, with lantern illustrations.

Department of classical art—The Rev. Theodore C. Williams will lead a circuit through the galleries beginning in the court of casts at 3:15 p. m.

William B. Churchill is at work again in his studio in the Fenway building on several small pictures of interiors. One called "The Lace Maker" shows a young woman in a violet gown standing beside a table on which is spread a lace-pillow with its bobbins. The light from a high window streams over the bare shoulders and arms of the girl with beautiful effect. The warm gray walls and polished floor of the room are painted solidly while giving the effect of space and atmosphere around the figure which is seen in the old Dutch interiors.

The exhibition of jewelry and silverware which opened last Wednesday at the Arts and Crafts rooms surpasses any collection of the kind which has been shown there. The most casual observer must be impressed by the delicacy and refinement of the designs and coloring as contrasted with the almost coarse and barbaric displays of a few years ago. The mingling of stones of different colors and the combination of enamel with jewels has to be done very carefully in order to be done well. Already quantities of little green tags with the magic initials of one of America's great actresses give mute testimony to the good taste of the buyer who has been doing her Christmas shopping at the Arts and Crafts. One of the finest pieces in the exhibition bears such a tag. It was made by George W. Child of Worcester and is a combination of collar, necklace and watch chain all in one piece made of a heavy and beautifully wrought silver chain with large topaz ornaments. It will doubtless be worn with some splendid costume in a Shakespearean drama. There is a charming pendant of carnelian combined with pinkish pearls which was made by Josephine Shaw of Brookline, who has achieved renown as a designer of unusual rings. A beautiful design in silver grapes and purple amethysts is to be used for a necklace. It was sent by Florence H. Polle of Woodstock, N. Y. Two wonderfully carved tortoise shell combs came from a metal worker in the higher technical school of Japan and there are a number of pieces of enamel done on both silver and copper which were made by Mabel Luthi of Providence, R. I. An especially lovely collar of amethysts set in silver is the work of Jessie Dunbar of Canton.

The silverware shown by Arthur J. Stone of Gardner is conspicuously fine. One vase about 10 inches high was raised with a hammer from a flat circle of silver. The background is of fine gold hammered into the silver. A splendid chalice set with disks of malachite was made by George J. Hunt. Karl F. Leinonen shows a number of services, porringers and candlesticks of simple designs, but executed with infinite skill, and a very beautiful fluted silver bowl is the work of Adolf Kunkler. But the most delightful things in the exhibition are some trinket boxes made by Elizabeth Copeland. They are of silver cunningly wrought and set with jewels and enamel, purposely crude in workmanship, but charming in every detail.

Army and Navy News

Today's Army Orders.
Maj. J. W. Goode, eleventh cav., return to proper station.

Second Lieutenant J. W. Stilwell, twelfth infantry, proceed to San Francisco and take transport Jan. 5 for the Philippines.

The following officers will proceed to Watertown arsenal, Mass.: Col. S. E. Blunt, Lieut.-Col. F. E. Hobbs, W. W. Gibson, W. S. Peirce and Maj. G. Montgomery.

Capt. H. L. Wigmore, proceed to Washington barracks.

Capt. O. J. Charles, seventeenth infantry, will join his regiment.

Maj. L. C. Berry, third field artillery, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Orders Nov. 3 relating to Maj. J. E. McMahon, sixth field artillery, revoked.

First Lieutenant C. T. Leeds will return to proper station, Los Angeles, and relieve Capt. W. P. Stokely, who will return to San Francisco.

Naval Orders.
Ensign A. S. Wadsworth, to duty the Montgomery.

Chief Constructor W. L. Capps, detached duty as senior member of all boards on hull changes of vessels building on Atlantic coast to special temporary duty abroad.

Marine Corps Orders.
Maj. Gen. G. F. Elliott, U. S. M. C., placed upon the retired list of officers of the marine corps from Nov. 30, 1910.

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Roofing and Repairs on Roofs
can be done in a competent and thorough manner only by people who know their business and are responsible for what they do.
If you want good work at reasonable prices call us on the telephone, or write us, and we will send our foreman to inspect and estimate on what you need. Tel. May, 2122.
E. B. BADGER & SONS CO.
65 to 75 Pitts St., Boston, Mass.

Business Property
DOWN TOWN, for sale or exchange. This is leased to a responsible tenant who heats, lights, and repairs the building, and all other expenses. The location is such that increased valuation is a certainty, while at the same time the property will pay 4 per cent net.

Hughes & Holdsworth
15 TREMONT ST.

ASK MR. FOWLER
JAMAICA PLAIN—Modern 3-fam. house on main thoroughfare, with porcelain bath, all 1000, and 3 furnaces; \$6500. Chance for a speculation and an investment.

ROSLINDALE—Two-family house situated in a sylvan location, with a generous lot of land; hot water heat and all good condition; chimney built in the English style; \$6200. ROBERT T. FOWLER, 702 Center St. Jamaica Plain, or 325 Beigrade ave., Roslindale.

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APPLY TO
ARTHUR R. HENDERSON
HARVARD SQUARE
OVER P. O.

AN OPPORTUNITY at a Bargain
For Sale—Large, old southern home, in beautiful location, Southern Alabama. House 54 ft. wide, large galleries, 2 stories high, beautiful surroundings, also cottage bathing pool fed by numerous springs pure water; 140 acres land on main line railroad. For further particulars address MRS. ALBERT PICK, 38 Columbia St., Brookline, Mass.

WINCHESTER
AT WEDGEMERE, a new cement house of 12 sunny rooms and tiled bath, all hardwood finish; hot water heat, 4 open fireplaces; commands beautiful view of Mystic lakes; also large frame house of 11 rooms; best neighborhood. Apply for all particulars to L. V. NILES, 60 State St.

FOR SALE
A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOME in the mountains. An exceptional offer. This well-appointed place is very desirable for those seeking wholesome locality. Six bedrooms, open fire. A fine gentleman's place for a very low price. Photographs and description on request. Address M 506, Monitor Office.

FREDERICK H. GOWING ARCHITECT
18 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Concrete construction for large and small buildings a specialty.

FOR SALE
HOUSE OF SEVEN ROOMS IN ATLANTIC—All improvements; hot water heat; near salt water, on pretty elm-shaded street; in best neighborhood; 10,500 feet of land; fruit trees, grape vines, etc.; 10 minutes to South Station, Boston. For further particulars apply to ALONZO PRIGST, 300A Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Winthrop Houses for Sale
FLOYD & TUCKER
34 SCHOOL ST., BOSTON.

FOR SALE—Mohawk Valley farm, 375 acres, 9 miles from Utica, N. Y.; wood, orchard, water, state roads; Colonial house, large barn, near milk station, markets, etc. Address A 848, Monitor Office.

Farms Throughout New England
Circular free—a postal brings it. Dept. 76, F. F. LELAND, 113 Devonshire St.

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Live on Commonwealth Avenue

HOTEL PRINCETON

OPENS ABOUT DECEMBER FIRST

THE PRINCETON IS ONE OF THE MOST UP-TO-DATE FAMILY HOTELS IN BOSTON.

Suites of 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; also suites of 4 and 5 rooms with two baths. Several suites also have buffets. Every possible improvement. Elevator service; vacuum cleaning; private telephone in every suite; cafe seating 100 persons, conducted on a la carte and American plans. Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Parties renting now may select interior decorations.

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W. J. McDONALD, 95 Milk Street.

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Piano-Fortes and Furniture Packed in the Best Manner for Transportation and Moved in and Out of the City.

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FROM this 52-acre farm: half mile from city; cuts 40 tons hay; keeps 12 cows and 3 horses; retail milk route, 125 qts. daily; valuable fruit orchard, 270 trees; 1000 berries; sell 300 baskets peaches, 100 bbls. apples, besides plums, pears and berries; some wood; excellent 2-story house, 11 large rooms, open fireplace; set back lawn and shade trees; barn 30x40 with wing, granary, pigsty, 4 henhouses (5000), wire yards; 3000 w. and 3000 b. horses, 12 cows, some worth \$100; 200 fowl, vehicles, machinery, tools and crops.
AGENCY, 24 Washington St., Boston; W. P. GATES will be at South Framingham station arrival 8:30 express from Boston daily.

OKLAHOMA LANDS

AUCTION by United States Government of 732,000 acres Choctaw Indian lands in Oklahoma, begins December 1; one-fourth cash, balance installments; perfect title. For authentic information address HARRY T. KYLE, McAlester, Okla.

REAL ESTATE—LOUISIANA

LOUISIANA LAND—Raising every thing. Good markets, schools, water, climate, good people. Cheap now, easy terms. A wonderful opportunity for industry and thrift. Write quick. J. C. HAMILTON, box 517, Shreveport, La.

REAL ESTATE—NEW JERSEY

FARM FOR SALE—Four acres, at Madison, N. J.; beautifully located, adjoining Ward estate; \$1000 per acre. F. W. SCHNELE, 15 Spruce St., New York city.

HOUSES TO LET

A 2-apartment house with 8 large rooms and bath in each, near college, and in respected neighborhood; rent \$45 each. Apply to F. M. SMITH, 1 Chancery St., Cambridge, or Tel. Main 171.

TO LET CONCORD

Furnish house for the winter; convenient location; every room bright; furnace heat; open fireplaces, electric lights, etc. Apply at THE COLONIAL INN, Concord, Mass.

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HALLS TO LET

FOR DANCES, LECTURES, ENTERTAINMENTS, LODGE MEETINGS
Terms reasonable; special rates for clubs; centrally located. Write for booklet or inquire of A. S. LUNDIN, 42-44 St. Botolph St., near Mechanic bldg. Boston. Tel. Back Bay 2572.

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98 HEMENWAY ST., opp. entrance to park; bath, kitchenette, steam heat, elevator. HUGHES & HOLDSWORTH, 15 Tremont St. See Mr. Barrows.

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FURNISHED APARTMENTS—N. Y.

WELL FURNISHED apartment; shower bath; near 181 st. subway station. Mrs. L. D. W., 4200 Broadway, cor. 181st st., apt. 310

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LARGEST and FINEST

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In a Strictly American Neighborhood

On COMMONWEALTH AVENUE BOULEVARD, in the beautiful Aberdeen district, opposite Reservoir Park, on high elevation, overlooking reservoir. View unobstructed. Suites of 8 and 9 rooms and reception hall, 2 bathrooms with shower baths. Hardwood floors, interior telephones, gas and electric light, gas logs and ranges, continuous hot water and steam heat. Fully equipped billiard room for use of tenants; 3 lines of electric. Illustrated booklet from.

Joseph Rubenstein
1120 Old South Bldg. Tel. Main 2373-1. Or on premises.

CAMBRIDGE — HEATED
BROMLEY COURT and BURTON HALLS
Near the colleges, very modern, continuous hot water, electric lights, bathing better in Cambridge.
GEORGE A. GILES, 680 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE.

HOTEL WESTLAND
Westland Ave., Cor. Massachusetts Ave.
New 2 and 3-room suites, with kitchenette and bath, steam heat, electric lights, hot water and elevator service. Apply to Janitor or WILLIAMS & BANGS, 15 Tremont St.

ELEGANT CORNER SUITE
Eight sunny rooms and bath with large closets, continuous hot water, steam heat and janitor's service; Huntington ave. and West Newton St. Apply to FRED SMITH, 17 India St., or Janitor, 253 W. Newton St.

\$2

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Your advertisement to 4380 B. B. or, if preferred, a representative will call to discuss advertising

Classified Real Estate

Telephone

Your advertisement to 4330 B. B. or, if preferred, a representative will call to discuss advertising

REAL ESTATE

WINCHESTER

OUR OFFICE IN POST OFFICE BLOCK is open every week day from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. also Saturday evenings, 7 to 9 p. m. A touring car always on hand ready to show prospective customers our large list of properties offered for sale in this town. Included in this list are homes of moderate prices, ranging from \$3000 and upward, and many new attractive cement and shingle houses, offered in price from \$10,000 to \$17,000. If possible, appointments should be made in advance. Telephone Winchester 502-1 or 264-6.

Nearing Completion

ATTRACTIVE 10-ROOM SHINGLED HOUSE, lower floor, large living room finished white, fireplace; dining room finished mahogany; den, fireplace; toilet room adjoining; modern kitchen; second floor, 5 chambers, modern bath; third floor, 2 chambers, trunk room; hot water heat; 10,000 sq. ft. land; 5 minutes to station; price \$8500, \$2500 cash.

Plaster House and Garage

6 ROOMS, MODERN BATH, hardwood floors, furnace heat, pleasant location, 1/2 mile to depot; 11,000 sq. ft. land, more if desired; price \$3500.

Edward T. Harrington Co., 4 Common St., Winchester

REAL ESTATE

Ideal Location

HOUSE 13 ROOMS, 12,500 sq. ft. land bordering Middlesex Falls; all modern improvements, large piazzas and porches of field stone; 7 fireplaces; attractive Dutch dining room; electric lights; hardwood floors; combination heat; price \$12,500.

9 Room House and Barn

SIGHTLY LOCATION in good neighborhood; furnace heat, gas lighting, fireplace, some hardwood floors, 11,000 sq. ft. land; price \$5000, \$1000 cash.

Post Office Block, 4 Common St., Winchester

REAL ESTATE

Fisher Hill Brookline

Choicest and cheapest sites for single houses in the suburban district, near Beaconfield Station on the circuit and Beacon Street electric at Dean Road. J. D. HARDY, 10 HIGH STREET, JUNC. SUMMER, BOSTON.

CAMBRIDGE 2-APARTMENT HOUSE within a few minutes' ride of Harvard and Harvard College; in addition to every improvement to both suites, has extra toilet on third floor; cement cellar; near everything and in an excellent part of Cambridge; it cost me over \$5000, but will take the sacrificing price of \$3500. Address B 505, Monitor Office.

FOR SALE—In Needham, modern 7-room house, bath, all improvements, everything, 17,000 feet of land; handy to everything; price \$4500. ELIAS W. ADAMS, Needham Heights, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

YOUR ROOF

GRAVEL, SLATE AND METAL ROOFING, SHEET METAL WORK, Skylights, Ventilators, Gutters and Closures put up by specialists. ARTIFICIAL STONE WALKS, WATER TIGHT CELLARS, ASPHALT FLOORS. W. A. Murtfeldt Co., 151 Devonshire St., Room 1002.

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NEWTON HIGHLANDS—Thoroughly built, strictly Colonial residence; built by day; 12 rooms, with hot water heat, scattered oak floors, sun room; owner must sell at once. Would cost \$10,000 to reproduce house alone; corner lot; offer wanted. JOHN T. BURNS, 355 Centre St., Newton.

BARGAIN IN EVERETT HOME—I have for the low price of \$3000 for a quick sale; house of a corner and has 8 rooms, bath, set tubs, gas, electricity, coal and gas ranges, fireplace, electric bells, shades, screens, piazzas, cemented cellar, furnace, nice yard; best chance ever offered in Everett. Address C 577, Monitor Office.

REAL ESTATE

JACOB REEVES 70 STATE STREET

Near Wayside Inn

MAGNIFICENT PINE GROVE, bordering 1/2 mile on pond, 150 acre stock farm capable of carrying 35 cows and 6 horses; lots of woodland; land is smooth, practically level; stock barn 40x75, clapboarded and painted; fine cellar; horse barn 40x30, shingled sides; water by windmill, nice 16-room house, beautifully shaded by large elms; this place is well suited for gentleman's stock farm. Photos and particulars JACOB REEVES, 70 State St.

WAYLAND

NEW modern house, 10 rooms and bath, open plumbing, electric lights, hardwood floors all through; solid concrete foundation; furnace heat; fine water; stable; 2 acres of good land; high situation; fine outlook; 8 minutes' walk to station and village. Particulars JACOB REEVES, 70 State St.

300-Acre Stock

FARM capable of carrying 200 head of stock; 7 houses, 2 barns, lots of other outbuildings; soil the best for grass; land is level and free of stones; fine groves, trout brook; conveniently located to Boston market. Price and particulars JACOB REEVES, 70 State St.

Farm, Stock, Tools

COWS, horses, hay, wagons, crops, etc., all go with 100-acre farm; over 300 apple trees; 75 acres moving and tillage; 10 acres in pasture and 6 in wood; soil of all kinds; large, smooth, level fields, some high and slightly land; fine view; 4-1 11-room house, large square rooms, nice cellar; good barn 72x36, 20 cow ties; other outbuildings; all goes for \$80,000. Particulars JACOB REEVES, 70 State St.

HOUSES FOR SALE

Winthrop Rooming House for Sale or Exchange. Income \$1200 year. 33 Crystal Cove ave. W. B. Tel. 545-2.

LOCATION WANTED—Railroad siding, within 500 miles New York; buildings or employees not really essential. Address "IMPORTANT IRON INDUSTRY," room 2002, No. 1 Madison ave., New York.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

Classified Advertising

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ENGINEER

With good connection among shipbuilders and engineers in Great Britain and Ireland is open for one or two good agencies. Apply J. B. ROSSON, 11, Queen Victoria St., LONDON, ENG.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—In every town, some one to undertake the sale of a Lesson Marker. Liberal commission allowed. For particulars apply THE LESSON MARKER CO., Gilson Shaffer, Manager, Franklin, Pa.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul, Mass., Boston, Mass.—Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Soul and Body, Sunday school at The Mother Church at 10:45 a. m. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

TYPEWRITERS

NEW—3 MONTHS FOR \$5—MACHINES. Rental allowed on purchase; easy terms. WELLINGTON VISUAL TYPEWRITER CO., 239 Washington St., Boston.

ALL MAKES of typewriters; lowest prices; easy payments. Write for bargain list. PLUMMER & WILLIAMS, 145 Van Buren St., Chicago.

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made and repaired. Special trunks made to order. Wardrobe trunks from \$22 to \$75. Special lot of 50 Suit Cases at \$5 each. Matin Cases, \$1.50 to \$4. CUMMINGS' TRUNK FACTORY, 657 Atlantic ave., opp. South Station, near Essex.

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COLLEGE MAN WANTED—Young man with college education to learn the shoe business; a good opportunity, but small salary to start. Address 17 Prospect St., Brooklyn.

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NEW YORK to Liverpool, via Glasgow and Queenstown. NEW YORK to Italy and Adriatic. Special Winter Cruises to the Mediterranean.

PIANOLA FOR SALE with 38 select music rolls; excellent condition; made by Aeolian Co., C. G. B., 27 W. 93rd St., New York.

PIANO TUNING

HOWARD L. KEANE (With N. E. Conservatory of Music), PIANO AND PIPE ORGAN TUNING. Telephone N. E. Conservatory, Boston, address 237 Williams St., Providence (August 1904-L).

ANTIQUES

ANTIQUE STORE

Have you seen our stock of Genuine Old. The Old Massachusetts Antique Co., 751A BOYLSTON STREET, Near Lenox Hotel.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Beautiful Men's Clothing, Furishing and Hat Store situated in the college city of Berkeley, Cal. Home of the California University, a city of 38,000 people. Fine stock of college clothes, everything new. First-class location. Rent \$75 month. Stock of about \$7000. Will reduce the stock to suit purchaser. This is a snap, get busy. Inquire F. D. KIMBALL, 900 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

FOR SALE—Private party would sell some very fine antique furniture at a sacrifice. Address B 397, Monitor Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

YOU ELIMINATE all element of chance or uncertainty if your contract calls for an

Estey Pipe Organ

Your correspondence is respectfully solicited.

ESTEY ORGAN COMPANY

Boston, 120 Boylston St.; New York, 7 West 29th St.; Philadelphia, 1118 Chestnut St.; St. Louis, 116 Olive St.; London, England, Oxford St.; factories, Brattleboro, Vt.

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GOVERNMENT IS

ASKED TO SELL

POWER TO CITIES

EDMONTON, Alb.—A resolution has been passed by the city council calling upon the provincial government to investigate the power possibilities of the water courses of this province, and to acquire the same and develop this power for the benefit of the towns and cities tributary to these courses and to sell hydro-electric power to the towns and cities which desire it at the lowest possible cost. The government will be urged to pass the necessary legislation to provide for investigation by a committee of experts all sources of water power and for the acquiring of the same for the general benefit of the places adjacent thereto.

LARGE CATCH OF

HERRINGS MADE

YARMOUTH—Carrying a remarkable catch of herrings the boat, Holly by name, created a considerable sensation when she arrived in port recently. The skipper declared that never in the whole of his experience had he seen so many herrings in the sea as on the present occasion, when he returned with his vessel, not only with her hold full of fishes, of which over 100,000 were caught, but with something like 10,000 herrings stored in half a net, some 60 ft. long, on deck. The whole of this extraordinary catch was made within 10 miles of the port.

KRUPP MAY BUILD

CHINESE CRAFT

BERLIN—It is believed that negotiations are at present in progress between Messrs. Krupp of Germany and the Chinese government with regard to the construction of a number of submarines for the Chinese navy. A visit was paid recently by some Chinese officers to Messrs. Krupp's Germania Werft at Kiel in order that they might make inquiries on the subject. Before leaving, the officers made a trip in some submarines which had been constructed for the German navy.

REMOVES STANDARD OIL BAN.

WASHINGTON—Secretary of War Dickinson has lifted the ban from the Standard Oil Company and other alleged trusts excluded from bidding on war department supplies. It is the opinion of Attorney Wickershaw that the ban could not legally be placed until they had been adjudged trusts by courts of last resort.

UNITED SHOE'S BIG PAYROLL.

BEVERLY, Mass.—United Shoe Machinery Company had a payroll of over \$60,000 this week, a record-breaking figure. Business is booming at the Beverly plant and at the present time there are nearly 4000 employees on the payroll. The company, it is understood, is contemplating still larger additions to its plant off Elliott street.

CITY PLANS TO BUY PLANT.

HELENA, Ark.—Definite action has been taken by the Helena city council in deputizing the committee named several weeks ago to carry on the negotiations pertaining to the purchase of the Helena waterworks by the city, to select two officials, an engineer and an assistant, at a salary of \$1000 and \$700, respectively, to further the work of the proposed transfer.

STONE'S CAFE

For ladies and gentlemen, 15A Norway St. We intend our service food to be of the best quality.

PARIS LOAN IS

OVER-SUBSCRIBED

PARIS—Reference has already been made in these columns to the proposed loan which it had been decided to raise for the purpose of improving the streets and various districts of Paris. The amount of the loan is \$37,000,000, and the first portion, \$9,400,000, of this loan has now been issued for subscription at 97 1/2. The loan is to yield three per cent and the installment just issued was subscribed nearly 30 times over in Paris alone.

THOUSANDS OF "HOMESEEKERS" ARE ON THE LOOKOUT FOR THE ABOVE. MANY OF THEM ARE MONITOR READERS AND WATCH THE

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Hair Dressing Rooms

COLEY SQUARE HOTEL. TRY OUR NEW MANICURE DEPARTMENT. Tel. 6580 B. B.

CENSUS TO BE BIG AID FOR DEMOCRATS IN ELECTORAL COLLEGE

WASHINGTON—Reapportionment of the membership of the House of Representatives will fall to the short session of Congress, which will begin Monday, Dec. 5. The census bureau is hurrying the work of ascertaining the population of the country, by states, and hopes to make the full announcement of it to Congress on the opening day.

It is the custom to have the reapportionment made in time for the purposes of the next general election, which in this case will be a presidential election.

The electoral college, which is based on the reapportionment, will show several radical changes as the result of the 1910 census. These changes will in a larger way than for many years benefit the Democratic party. Not since the civil war period has there been such a steady growth of southern population as that which has been taking place in the last 10 years in the Democratic Southwest.

In Texas, for instance, it is almost certain that there will be a gain of from six to ten electoral votes, all of them Democratic. In Oklahoma, the five congressmen will be increased by one and perhaps two. Every additional congressman is an additional vote in the electoral college and these votes in Oklahoma, like Texas, will be Democratic. Louisiana may also show a sufficient gain in population to entitle it to an additional electoral vote.

Looking to the north, the Democratic advantages continue to be noted. The great increase of population in Greater New York is largely a Democratic increase, and will make that state more uncertain in presidential elections of the future than in the past, with the natural leanings toward the Democrats.

The great increase in Chicago is also in a large way a Democratic increase, and will materially cut down the Republican majority in Illinois. Chicago decided for the first time in a number of years and by majorities unusually large. The time is probably coming when Chicago will bear to Illinois a relation similar to that borne by Greater New York to New York state. The city in the latter case is always Democratic and the rest of the state always Republican, and the way the state goes on Governor and President, is determined by whether the Republican majority outside the city can overcome the Democratic majority inside the city.

There are 391 members of the House as the result of the reapportionment 10 years ago. It has been said that by an increase in the basis of representation to about 225,000, the House, under the coming reapportionment, will number about 400 members. It certainly will not have many more than that; it may possibly have fewer, this depending on the stubbornness with which the older and slower

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Successor to J. F. CONNELL, Tailor. Cleaning, Reshaping, Pressing and Altering of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments.

1631 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. 2411-3 Brookline.

BIRDS AND ANIMALS

LANG BROS.

11 Portland St., Boston. Importers and Dealers in Monkeys, Birds and Dogs. Talking Parrots, Canaries and Foreign Song-Birds. Tel. Haymarket 274-3.

growing states of the East yield up some of their present representation.

If, as has heretofore been the rule, the new reapportionment should be made with the view of not reducing the representation in any of the states, the next House will number the 400 referred to, or more.

Going back as far as 1870, it is noticed that the congressional reapportionment has always been effective in the next succeeding campaign. The reapportionment has always been effective in the campaign immediately at hand. In each case, this probably meant that a majority of the states, whose Legislatures meet in the odd numbered years, had to meet in special session early in 1872 and 1882, in order to map out the new Congress districts.

Following the 1890 census the Congress reapportionment bill became a law early in February, 1891, and following the census of 1900 the reapportionment bill became a law early in January, 1901, showing that in each case the work was taken up by the session of Congress immediately following the announcement of the census totals. This precedent would call for the enactment of a reapportionment bill in the coming short session.

The ratio of representatives to population has grown from one member to 30,000 people in 1790 to one member for 194,182 people in 1900. The ratio has been said to be 225,000 people in the bill to be enacted the coming session of Congress.

The House is confessedly too large already for effective work and yet it seems rather unlikely that it will be possible to reduce it. The House about a year ago took up the question of reducing the size of the legislative chamber and installing benches instead of desks, after the British House of Commons idea, but abandoned the plan when it was known that a House of at least 400 members—possibly more—would follow the next reapportionment.

If the total population continues to grow at the present swift rate, the problems of the House will become more serious each succeeding decade. On the one hand it is considered undesirable that a representative should stand for too large a number of people; on the other, there is no question that the House has lost much of its old time prestige by virtue of its unwieldy proportions.

Should the reapportionment bill go through both houses as early as February the majority of the states, whose legislatures will then be in session, will be able at once to make such changes in their congress districts as may be necessary.

CANADIANS WILL FISH FOR WHALES

VICTORIA, B.C.—It is announced that the Pacific Whaling company, now under the control of D. D. Mann of the Canadian Northern railway, and his associates, will shortly establish a whaling station at the mouth of the Mackenzie river, and from that base will operate two steam whalers in Arctic waters. This is the first time a Canadian company has fished for whales in these waters, the San Francisco whalers having had the monopoly in this section.

BOARD AND ROOMS

ROOMS

SINGLE and connecting; plenty of air and light, newly decorated, excellent building; single rooms, \$2 to \$3 per week; 3 or 4 rooms, \$4 to \$12 per week; furnished or unfurnished; heat, continuous hot water and shower bath; cafe in building; cars to all parts of the city and suburbs; no better rooms or prices in Boston. Apply at HILVETIA CHAMBERS, 506 Huntington ave.

ROOMS

ALLSTON—Large cherry room; if desired, small room adjoining same floor; electric lights, hot water heat; direct car line 20 minutes Park st.; reasonable to right. Private households. Phone 193 N. Brighton. N. 54, Monitor Office.

ARLINGTON—TO LET—Large sunny chamber, steam heat, spring water; furnished or unfurnished; 745 Mass. ave. Tel. 323-1.

BACK BAY. ST. BOTOLPH ST., 199, near Mass. and Huntington aves. Tourists accommodated. heated; \$4.50 week. A 514, Monitor Office.

BACK BAY, DURHAM ST.—To let, permanently, furnished parlor, 12x20; steam heated; \$4.50 week. A 514, Monitor Office.

BATAVIA ST., 12—Large sunny room, 2d floor; 2 closets; small rooms also. Tel. 229-1. Back Bay.

BROOKLINE, 689 BEACON ST.—Front room, bathroom floor, bay window, pleasant outlook, fireplace, large closet, gas, electric, single room, 2d floor; family table; only a few permanent guests accommodated; 20 minutes from Park st., by electric. Telephone.

BROOKLINE, 78 Cypress st. and 2 Wellington ter.—Pleasant room, with board; convenient to steam and electric cars. MISS L. WOODWARD, Tel. 119-1.

BROOKLINE HILLS, 27 Walnut st.—Large sunny rooms and board, in separate house; near steam and electric.

BUREAU OF ROOMS and boarding places, city and suburbs, let free; call or write BOSTON RENTING CO., 173 Tremont st., Boston.

COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, Inc.

BEACON HILL—Rooms with hot water, shower bath, \$6 to \$8 per week; rooms, private bath, call or write BOSTON RENTING CO., 173 Tremont st., Boston.

GAINSBORO ST., 76, suite 4—Furnished room, single or in suite; meals if desired; tourists' account; quietness, simplicity.

GAINSBORO ST., 115, suite 3—Sunny, cheerful rooms in suite or single; modern conveniences; reasonable board if desired.

HOTEL BARTOL, cor. Hunt and Gainsboro sts., opp. Conservatory of Music and half block from Opera House—American plan; rooms in suite or single; special rates for permanent guests; under new management.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 64—Front suite of 2 large furnished rooms; private bath connected; priv. house; reference required.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 205, 2d door from Norway—2 large furnished rooms; also single rooms; call for tour. Tel. Mrs. COOK.

LYNN, 235 OCEAN ST.—Finest street, warm location, excellent accommodations, permanent or transient for fall and winter; large, private house. Tel. 182-1 Lynn.

MASSACHUSETTS AVE., 415. Back square room, heat, running hot water, telephone.

NEWHURY ST., 230—Beautiful rooms, single or in suite; home-like surroundings; privileges; if you want comfort see them; prices reasonable. Tel. B. B. 3646-2.

NEWHURY ST., 5, Boston—Nicely fur. sunny rooms, hot and cold water; also side rooms; exclusive residential section.

NORWAY ST., 11, SUITE 2. Furnished rooms, steam heat.

ROXBURY, 14 Parker Hill ave., suite 3—Two newly furnished connecting rooms, bath and heat; very reasonable.

ST. STEPHEN ST., 76—One large pleasant room suitable for two; also one small room on same floor.

WESTLAND AVE.—Large, sunny pleasant rooms in well furnished suite, to gentlemen appreciating comforts and privileges of refined home. Tel. Essex L. Back Bay.

WESTLAND AVE., 12, suite 1—Rooms with kitchen privileges; private family; home comforts; business people preferred.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

118TH ST., 417 WEST. Comfortably furnished rooms; large, small; in elevator apartment; near colleges; good table in house. MRS. ELMER.</

Stock Market Quiet Closing Rather Firm

THE SPECIALTIES ARE MOST ACTIVE ISSUES IN MARKET

International Steam Pump Attracts Early Attention and Small Changes Are Shown by the Leaders.

LOCALS MAKE GAINS

A somewhat stronger market was in evidence in Wall street this morning. Trading was over the professional order as usual, however, and the volume of business was small. There was little public buying and most attention was directed to the specialties. Of these the International Steam Pump issues were prominent in the early sales, both the common and preferred making good gains.

Amalgamated Copper advanced well, but the other market leaders, while firm, displayed only moderate activity.

Some good fractional gains were made on the local market, but there was no special feature during the first sales.

International Steam Pump opened in New York unchanged at 43½ and gained a point during the early sales. The preferred was over a point above last night's closing. Phosphed Steel Car opened up ½ at 23½, and advanced a point. The preferred also was a good fraction above last night's closing. American Sugar was up 1½ at 118½ and held around that figure. Federal Smelting opened up 2½ at 57½ and rose fractionally.

Steel opened at 81, last night's closing price and improved fractionally. Union Pacific at 178½ was up ¼ at the opening and continued to advance fractionally. Reading opened up ¼ at 154½ and advanced moderately. The closing was steady.

Calumet and Arizona opened on the local exchange at 54½, an advance of ¼ over last night and improved fractionally. North Butte opened up ¼ at 35½ and rose nearly a point. East Butte opened up ¼ at 12½ and advanced above 13.

LONDON.—The securities markets today were idle, attendance being very limited. Gilt-edged investments moved uncertainly, but home rails took on a harder tone.

American railway shares were narrow but disclosed relatively the greatest strength of any department.

Canadian Pacific and the Copper specialties were favorably influenced sympathetically and foreigners closed firm. At 11-16 De Beers were 1-16 higher. Rio Tinto showed a gain of ¼ at 71½. Continental houses quiet.

MARKET OPINIONS

H. L. Horton & Co., New York: While bankers believe it is well to be conservative in the market, owing to the likelihood of more money being needed to care for the expected business expansion, they think we are going to pull through all right without stringency until after the turn of the year, when there will be plenty of funds and to spare for every legitimate purpose. Someone has very correctly said that when stocks of "undisputed value are selling from 5½ to 6 per cent they are cheap." There are many of such issues which can now be had at or near this basis.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: There is every appearance of wise control of the stock market speculation; the Wall street course since election shows wise leadership. No runaway speculation, no over-discounting, no broad depression, either, are allowed, but a good, in and out, trading market, giving traders broad swings daily and bound, ultimately, to attract "public" attention, we believe.

Thompson, Towle & Co., Boston: Important developments are taking place in the copper world which have not been reflected as yet in the share market, but they will when the proper time arrives.

Walker's weekly copper letter: Copper is steady on a fairly good demand. Lake is 13 cents, and electrolytic is 12½ to 13 cents a pound. Foreign buying continues very heavy. The highest price at which lake copper has sold on the present advance is 13½ cents. It is stated that there was a relatively larger accumulation of lake than electrolytic copper in this country, and that this explains the fact that the two are now selling at practically the same price.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Money between the banks quoted at 4 per cent. New York funds sold at 4 per cent \$1000 cash.

Exchanges and balances for day and week compared with the totals for the corresponding period in 1909 as follows:

	1910	1909
Exchanges	\$31,072,318	\$29,738,847
Exchanges	\$1,487,508	\$2,018,020
Per week	\$187,550,509	\$186,722,027
Exchanges	\$10,410,782	\$12,782,273
United States subtreasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house of \$553,961.		

WILD TURKEYS RAISED.

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Gene Simpson of Corvallis, reported to be the most successful Chinese pheasant raiser in the Northwest, has begun experimenting to raise wild turkeys, famous in eastern states. So far he has been successful.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Amalgamated.....	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Am Best Sugar.....	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Am Can.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Can pf.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Am Car Foundry.....	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Am Cotton Oil.....	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
Am Iron.....	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Am Lined Oil pf.....	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Am Locomotive.....	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am Smelting.....	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Am Smelting pf.....	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Am Sugar.....	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.....	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Am Woolen.....	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Atchafson.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atchafson pf.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
At Coast Line.....	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Bah. & Ohio.....	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Barclays.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Bethlehem Steel.....	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Brooklyn Transit.....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Bruna & C. I. Co.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Canadian Pacific.....	196 1/2	196 1/2	196 1/2	196 1/2
Central Leather.....	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Ches. & Ohio.....	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Chi & Gt West.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Chi & Gt West pf.....	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Col Fuel.....	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Col Southern.....	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Consolidated Gas.....	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Del & Hudson.....	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2
Erie.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Erie 1st pf.....	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Erie 2d pf.....	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Fed M & S Co.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Fed M & S Co pf.....	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Goldfield Cons.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Gt Northern pf.....	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Gt Northern Ore.....	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Harvester.....	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Homestead.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Inter-Met.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Inter-Met pf.....	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Int Paper.....	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Int Pump.....	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Int Pump pf.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Iowa Central pf.....	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Kansas City So.....	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Kansas & Texas.....	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Laclede Gas.....	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
L & N.....	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
M St P & S M.....	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Missouri Pacific.....	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Nat Biscuit Co.....	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Nevada Cons.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
N Y & Mex 2d pf.....	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
N Y Central.....	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
N Y N H & H.....	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
Northern Pacific.....	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Northern Pac pf.....	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Ontario & Western.....	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Pacific Mail.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Pacific T & T.....	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Pennsylvania.....	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal pf.....	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Pressed Steel Car.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Pressed Steel pf.....	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Pullman.....	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
Quaker Oats.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Railway St Spring.....	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Reading.....	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
Reading 2d pf.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Republic Steel.....	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Republic Steel pf.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Rock Island.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Southern Pacific.....	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
St L & S 2d pf.....	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
St L Southwest pf.....	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
St Paul.....	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Texas Copper.....	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Texas Copper pf.....	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Texas Pacific.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Third Avenue.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Toledo, St L & W.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Toledo, St L & W pf.....	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
United Dry Goods.....	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Union Pacific.....	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2
Union Pacific pf.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Univ Inv Co pf.....	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
U S Cast Iron Pipe.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
U S Rubber.....	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
U S Steel.....	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
U S Steel pf.....	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
U S Steel 2d pf.....	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
U S Steel 3d pf.....	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Wabash.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Western Maryland.....	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
West Maryland pf.....	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Westinghouse.....	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2

BONDS

	Open.	High.	Low.
Am T & T cv.....	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Atchafson 4s.....	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Atchafson 4s.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio 4s.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Interboro Met 4 1/2s.....	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
N Y City 4 1/2s.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
N Y City 4 1/2s.....	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
N Y City 4 1/2s.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
N Y N H & H 6s.....	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Reading 4s.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Union Pacific cv 4s.....	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Wabash 4s.....	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
2s registered.....	100 1/2	101 1/2
do coupon.....	100 1/2	101 1/2
3s registered.....	101 1/2	102 1/2
do coupon.....	101 1/2	102 1/2
4s registered.....	114 1/2	115 1/2
do coupon.....	115 1/2	116 1/2
Panama 2s.....	100 1/2	101 1/2
Panama 1908s.....	100 1/2	101 1/2

SURPLUS OF CARS IS INCREASED

NEW YORK.—The fortnightly bulletin of the American Railway Association states that on Nov. 9 net surplus of idle cars on the lines of the United States and Canada was 13,581, or 87.7 per cent. The number of cars idle or the gross surplus was 34,581, compared with 29,131 two weeks ago. The shortage decrease was slight, figures on Nov. 9 standing at 21,000 against 21,806.

In the two weeks ending Nov. 9 the car surplus had been reduced from 37,781 to 40,811, while the box car surplus increased from 8,257 to 9,814. Miscellaneous cars increased greatly.

This increase in idle cars calls a halt on the downward movement which has been going on since July. The greatest fall in the surplus of idle cars occurred in the Northwest where there was an increase of almost 4,000 over the figures of a fortnight ago.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES MAKES BIG IMPROVEMENT

Year's Gain in Gross Earnings Amounts to 140 Per Cent and Good Net Returns Also Are Recorded.

ITS PAST RECORD

American Steel Foundries is another equipment company which in its latest fiscal year succeeded in regaining a considerable portion of business lost during the two post-panic years. This recovery is measured by a \$10,000,000, or 140 per cent, gain in gross earnings over 1909. Net after charges amounted to \$1,030,220, or 5.8 per cent on the \$17,184,000 capital stock, a rather remarkable improvement, following as it did a year in which the company barely escaped showing a deficit.

Directors in the early part of the current year manifested their confidence in the year's results by placing the stock on a 5 per cent per annum dividend basis. Three regular quarterly disbursements have already been made.

Naturally enough, current operations are affected by the general tendency of railroads to hold up equipment purchases. However, capacity of plants in the last half decade has been increased from 130,000 tons of steel castings per year to 220,000 tons, a gain of about 70 per cent. Add to this the fact that the proportion of gross earnings required for manufacturing expenses in the past year was cut from 92 per cent to 80.2 per cent and it is apparent that American Steel Foundries is showing operating efficiency that promises well for the future.

The close of the fiscal year, July 31, marked the termination of a five-year contract with the management under which it shared in the profits in excess of a specified sum. This period has been crowded with large developments, the most important of which were the scaling down of capitalization from \$33,000,000 to \$17,184,000, readjustment of bonded debt, and transformation of the company from a property of impaired credit to its present sound position.

Following is the comparative income account of previous years:

	1910.	1909.	1908.
Gross.....	\$17,173,740	\$7,138,008	\$8,064,188
Manufacturing.....	1,367,200	320,430	62,056
Other.....	56,087	61,127	148,758
Charges.....	803,831	612,730	710,369
Profit.....	1,030,220	18,843	58,445
P. C. on stock.....	5.8	0.1	0.3

In the general improvement in America Steel Foundries, working capital has not been neglected. This item at the beginning of the current fiscal year stood at \$5,139,314; a gain of nearly 50 per cent over the 1906 figure of \$3,467,361.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY GROWS

The Lincoln Trust Company which started business on Oct. 18 last year, after little more than 12 months' business has topped the million-dollar mark in its deposits.

The Lincoln Trust Company is located at the junction of Summer and High streets, near the South terminal, and makes a specialty of suburban shoppers' and ladies' accounts. Situated in the heart of the wool and boot and shoe trade it also has substantial accounts with many of the leading merchants in that district.

The active management of the bank is in the capable hands of Josiah H. Goldard, president; Edward P. Hatch, vice-president; and Clifford B. Whitney, treasurer, all of whom are sagacious and experienced banking men.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN NORTHERN			Increase.
Second week November.....	\$579,900		\$10,100
From July 1.....	5,902,900		1,141,200
COLORADO SOUTHERN.			
Second week November.....	\$398,354		\$4,538
From July 1.....	6,702,008		329,085
GRAND TRUNK			
Second week November.....	\$890,700		\$24,511
From July 1.....	17,175,119		14,307
INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY OF MEXICO.			
Second week November.....	\$152,124		\$4,236
From July 1.....	3,102,423		108,843
NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO.			
Second week November.....	\$1,200,537		\$83,548
From July 1.....	23,405,746		3,215,270
MINNEAPOLIS ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE.			
Second week November.....	\$512,175		\$2,083
From Jan. 1.....	9,248,858		\$607,718
MONTGOMERY & WYOMING			
Second week November.....	\$42,858		\$1,026
From July 1.....	767,001		5,362
*Decrease			

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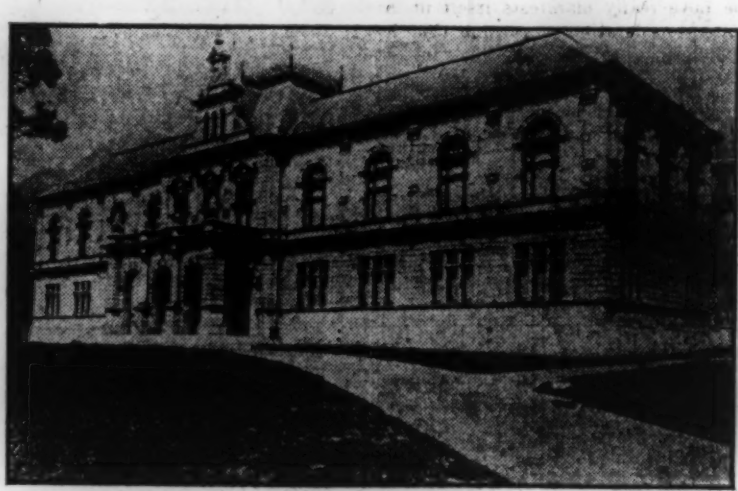
HISTORICAL REVIEW OF EVENTS WHICH LED TO JAMESON RAID

Victory of Chartered Company Over Lobengula Gave Confidence—Attitude of Government a Factor.

PART BOERS PLAYED

[The third of a series of five articles on the Union of South Africa, written specially for The Monitor by a man prominent in South African affairs.]

THE laws of the Transvaal about the time of the London convention of 1884 were of a liberal character but during 1886 and 1887 when the de Knaap and Witwatersrand goldfields were rushed by a foreign element mostly of British nationality, the new population or Uitlanders, as they were termed by the Boers began to feel conscious of increasing strength and wild statements were made about the probability of Majuba being avenged and the Boer vote being swamped by the overwhelming tide of new comers. President Kruger must have known that the Britisher would not lightly become an alien for the purpose of playing the traitor, but among the Uitlanders was a large element of Dutch Afrikaners from the Cape Colony and Orange Free State as well as from the northern parts of the Transvaal. Nearly all this class were followers of General Joubert, Mr. Kruger's progressive rival for the presidency, and it is the opinion of many that the absurdly restrictive provisions of the amended constitutional laws were aimed at the Dutch Afrikaners who had no objection to becoming Transvaal citizens and not against the British settler who was little likely to give up his allegiance to the British crown. President Kruger believed that he ruled by divine right but he nevertheless kept a close watch on the ballot box. Whatever his motives may have been, instead of meeting the empty threats of irresponsible newspapers and public speakers by the amendment of unsatisfactory laws and the initiation of moderately liberal measures, President Kruger used these threats to convince the Volksraad of the necessity of raising the franchise to an absurd degree and then hedging it round with restrictive provisions. Monopolies were granted under the pretext of guarding the independence of the country. Officials were instructed to confine themselves to the use of Dutch in communities like Johannesburg where English was exclusively used. Time-tables on the Witwatersrand railway, constructed for the benefit of the mining industry were at one time only printed in the Dutch language and a host of vexatious and petty regulations were issued. Most of these were quietly ignored both by the officials and the Johannesburgers but they naturally fanned the flames of discontent. Unfortunately the specter of Majuba in the form of a desire for revenge brooded in the background. But although there



Photograph used by permission of the South African World.
THE SOUTH AFRICAN MUSEUM.
Cape Town building which contains interesting relics of the long ago.

was constant friction, prosperity, that inevitable adversary of revolution, reigned supreme. Legislation, good, bad, or indifferent, was condemned quite irrespective of its merits or otherwise. The high commissioner at Cape Town protested against concessions, legislation and regulations against Asiatic immigration, framed for the benefit of British traders with an apparently equal indifference as to whether the measures were in the interests of the new population or against. But the rich men were becoming richer. Every one was well to do and comfortable fortunes were the rule and only the foolish and the wasters complained of want of money.

At the height of this prosperity and agitation Mr. Rhodes, the prime minister of the Cape, and some of the financiers of Johannesburg about the year 1895 decided to take a hand in the game which had hitherto been played by more irresponsible and less conspicuous citizens. Hitherto capital fought shy of reform committees and movements. The mining magnates did not care a fig for the franchise, but confined themselves to a strenuous opposition to the dynamite concession due largely to personal reasons as the chief beneficiary, Mr. Lippert, was extremely distasteful to the leading financial house in Johannesburg. A dynamite monopoly in a changed form still exists today even under the aegis of the British authorities. The influence of Mr. Rhodes had undoubtedly a large share in converting some of his associates in Johannesburg to active participation in politics, but it has been suggested by a well known writer on economics, Mr. Hobson, that the real reason of their sudden change of policy was due to the fact that they had profited by the unprecedented boom and inflation of mining values and had outrageously overcapitalized the mines in various ways, by combinations, relocations, subdivisions of mining propositions, etc., etc., and in order to cover up or smother the causes of the collapse which was inevitably bound

to come, they had decided to seek a safety valve in revolution. A short war and a glorious campaign would, it was thought, insure the biggest boom that had yet been witnessed in the unprecedented and prosperous career of the Johannesburg stock exchange, and so the economic results of overcapitalization would be temporarily lost sight of. Such was the opinion, too, of other onlookers, but whether correct or not as far as motives are concerned, many of the unfortunate holders of South African gold stocks can tell a very convincing tale of shrinkage as well as the cutting down process in the number of shares they hold, due to a more modest estimate of values and reconstruction after the war.

It is necessary to examine the conduct of Mr. Rhodes during the same period and to endeavor to find a reason for his conversion from the sane and enlightened imperialism he had hitherto preached and practiced, to the mad act of jingoism known as the Jameson raid. His sound views and enlightened imperialism during the period between 1890 and 1893 consolidated the power of Great Britain on a broad basis and he did much to allay the suspicious and to modify the long memories of the Dutch in regard to past grievances throughout the Cape Colony and the Orange Free State. He saw that the permanent triumph of British ideals could only be effected by peaceable and constitutional methods. He succeeded in winning the confidence of the Dutch and through their cooperation and support became prime minister of the Cape Colony. He won the close personal friendship of Mr. Hofmeyr and the other leaders of the Afrikaner Bond and through their influence was enabled to consolidate the northern territories now known as Rhodesia under the administration of the chartered company. This tract of country had already been declared within the British sphere of influence by proclamation of the high commissioner, Sir Hercules Robinson; but Mr. Rhodes and a group of capitalists acquired the immediate possession of the

mining rights of Mashonaland with the privilege of colonization, by virtue of a concession from the Matabele King Lobengula. When the imperial government hesitated about confirming the charter which virtually dispossessed the aboriginal owners in favor of a joint-stock company, Mr. Rhodes was as loud as what is termed a Little Englander about eliminating the imperial factor in the domestic concerns of South Africa.

The Chartered Company fired the imagination of the British public and had a most auspicious inception. Much was written about the Elizabethan nature of the enterprise and of the Elizabethan qualities of the pioneer financiers who had launched it. The wildest hopes were entertained as to the gold-bearing reefs throughout the territories. Concessions were granted by the parent company and, profiting by the enthusiasm of the public, the work of company promoting went on merrily for a time. But Rhodesia failed to realize the prediction of its being a second Witwatersrand, and today only contributes an insignificant quota towards the gold output of South Africa. It has been a source of disappointment and loss to many investors and speculators in the past, whatever its possibilities in the future may be. It has, however, exercised an enormous influence on South Africa and even on the European situation, as will be shown in the course of this article.

In the early '90s Lobengula and his people realized the consequences of granting a concession over the subject territory of Mashonaland, and Matabele (battalions) began to parade uncomfortably near the new settlers and to harass the Mashonas according to their custom. A collision soon took place between the army of Lobengula and the forces of the Chartered Company, with the result that the latter gained an easy victory over the savages, and the much-vaunted bubble of the great Matabele power was effectively pricked. The greatest elation naturally followed this victory and the new province of Matabeleland was thrown open for exploitation and sustained and kept alive for some time the enthusiasm and hopes of those who were interested in the fortunes of the Chartered Company. All this time Mr. Cecil Rhodes was the hero of the piece, the lion of London society, had he cared for such a distinction, the idol of the imperialist press and the recipient of such homage, adulation and subtle flattery as has been the lot of few men during the past two decades. Dukes and peers of the realm waited in the antechamber of his rooms in London, while he was giving audiences during his many visits to England on the business of the Chartered Company. In South Africa he possessed the confidence and respect of the colonial and Free State Dutch, and enjoyed immense personal popularity among the English of Rhodesia and Kimberley, his colonial constituency. The Boers of the Transvaal, from perfectly intelligible motives, disliked him because he had deprived them of their dream of acquiring and colonizing the northern territory. It is curious commentary on racialism in South Africa to note that the British element in the eastern province of the Cape Colony as well as in Natal dis-

trusted Mr. Rhodes on account of his close connection and cooperation with the Dutch party. In fact, he was distinctly a persona non grata in Port Elizabeth, Durban and other centers where the British element is in an overwhelming majority. The moment, however, that he virtually lost his reputation and influence by countenancing the revolutionary party at Johannesburg and the Jameson raid, and so endorsing an anti-Dutch policy, he at once leapt into popularity, and, in spite of the fact that he lost the premiership and the control, as official head, of the Chartered Company, he became the idol of the hour, but entirely lost the confidence or support of the Dutch throughout South Africa. This, however, by the way.

But it will be readily understood that the unprecedented success of his schemes and policy, his immense influence with the highest social and financial circles in London, and the subtle homage of the great and powerful undermined the qualities and poise of his undoubtedly fine statesmanlike personality. Unbounded prosperity and grosser forms of flattery had in the same way a deteriorating effect upon Mr. Kruger and destroyed the statesmanship which he undoubtedly possessed at the beginning of his career. President Kruger generally held his informal receptions at the early matutinal hour of 6 o'clock, and about the year 1885 it was a privilege to meet fine specimens of dignified old Boers quietly discussing farming and local topics in the most friendly way over a cup of coffee. But about the year 1898 a sad change had taken place. The presidential stoop was crowded with concession hunters from Johannesburg and elsewhere, accompanied by juvenile relatives of Mr. Kruger, who acted as interpreters. The dignified old Boer, had to a certain extent disappeared, or, if present, was frequently subjected to a violent reprimand from the president for daring to criticize some recent action of the government. Mr. Rhodes in his later days was said to exhibit an almost petulant impatience of the slightest opposition, whereas the surest passport to his favor in earlier times was to stick to your guns and stand up against him in argument. Mr. Kruger had frequently proved an impediment to many of Mr. Rhodes' plans, but the latter had always felt convinced that with patience the ultimate victory would rest with him. It is not difficult to understand that, surrounded as he was by youthful and impulsive admirers, mostly younger sons of the aristocracy, Mr. Rhodes, after the success of the Matabele war, listened to the crafty proposal as to the case with which the Transvaal could be temporarily occupied and the government of Mr. Kruger overthrown. In 1895, just as in 1899, it was postulated that the Boer had degenerated, and that his conquest would be effected as easily as the Matabele power had been eliminated.

The Unionist and Tory party have always been associated in public opinion with an aggressive policy abroad, whilst the Liberals have been accused by their opponents of Little Englandism, which means a peace-at-any-price attitude and an antagonism to a policy of expansion by force. The fall of the Liberal cabinet in 1893 and the triumph of the Unionist party under Lord Salisbury hastened the course of events in the Transvaal. The agitators in Johannesburg were now re-

informed by the capitalistic group and by the great personal influence of Mr. Rhodes. Toward the end of 1895 President Kruger, urged by the Netherlands railway concessionaires, made a bad blunder in closing the commercial highway at the Vaal River Drift to ox-wagon traffic so as to prevent the Cape government railways, which had advanced close to the border, from competing to the disadvantage of the Netherlands Railway Company. Goods were forwarded from the terminus to Johannesburg at very low rates, and the rival company was feeling the effects of the competition. President Kruger may have been strictly within his legal rights, but his action in what was known as the Drifts question alienated Dutch public opinion in the Cape Colony and the Free State. Lord Salisbury, with the weight of the Cape colonial government at his back, delivered an ultimatum to the Transvaal, and President Kruger at once capitulated and the Drifts were reopened for traffic.

This firm attitude of the Imperial

government stimulated the reform party to further action and led to the circulation of many sinister rumors in London about the possibility of drastic changes in Johannesburg and the Transvaal to be effected by the cooperation of the financiers, Mr. Rhodes and the Chartered Company with the Johannesburg reformers. Such rumors were prevalent in London toward the end of 1895, but it was impossible to trace them to a reliable source. One person had overheard a conversation in a club which subsequent events proved to have outlined the conspiracy fairly correctly, another had received a covert hint about the designs on the Transvaal from a friend in Rhodesia, while a significant paragraph in an obscure paper conveyed the idea that the writer was very well informed. But it was impossible to ascertain any definite information, and cables from Pretoria showed that the authorities were entirely in ignorance as to the details of the plot, though they were quite alive to the prevalence of unusual agitation.

INDIAN POSTOFFICE HANDLES NEARLY BILLION ARTICLES

LONDON—The annual report of the Indian postoffice for the year 1909-10 has been issued, and contains many interesting statistics among which is the statement that during the year nearly a billion articles were handled. In considering these it should be remembered that the population of India is about 300,000,000. This should enable the reader to form a better appreciation of the figures and to compare them with those of other countries.

At the close of the year there were in India 18,642 postoffices, with a total staff of 92,163. In the course of the year 920,000,000 articles were given out for delivery; of these some 26,500,000 were registered. Of money orders close on to 25,000,000 were issued, representing a value of over £29,000,000. Over a million insured articles were posted, the value of the articles themselves being given as nearly £17,000,000. By means of the value payable system a sum of £5,500,000 was collected and paid to the senders. Stamps to the value of as much as £1,500,000 were sold for

postal purposes. The quarter-anna (half cent) ordinary adhesive stamp commanded the largest sale, 185,000,000 stamps of this nature having been sold in the course of the year. Next in order of popularity came the quarter-anna post card, some 116,500,000 having been sold, then the half-anna adhesive stamp (110,750,000).

From telegraph offices under the control of the postoffice close on 6,000,000 telegraphic messages were sent. In the savings banks the number of accounts open on March 31, 1910, was 1,378,916, total balance reaching a sum of over £10,500,000.

The number of postal articles that found their way to the dead letter office in the course of the year reached the respectable total of 9,215,748. Of these 2,963,653 were finally disposed of as undeliverable either to the addressee or to the senders, and in this connection it has been estimated that in Bengal, Madras and Bombay alone an average of some 136 articles were posted every day without any address whatever.

REDISTRICT PLAN FOR MINNESOTA

BEMIDJI, Minn.—Northern Minnesota, represented particularly by the Northern Minnesota Development Association, is anxious to secure at the hands of the next Legislature a reapportionment of the legislative districts in the state, on account of the rapid growth of that section.

In order that the redistricting may be made equitably and quickly W. R. MacKenzie, secretary of the development association, has induced the census bureau, through an appeal to President Taft, to announce the census figure for Minnesota by counties on Dec. 1 instead of on Jan. 1, as was planned. The development association will hold its convention in Brainerd Dec. 1 and 2, when the new bill will be drafted.

STATE IS GIVEN ENVOY'S PICTURE

RALEIGH, N. C.—In the Senate chamber recently there was presented to the state by the North Carolina society, Sons of the Revolution, an oil portrait of Gen. William R. Davies, a soldier, special envoy to the court of France, Governor of North Carolina and father of North Carolina State University.

The presentation was made through an address on his career by James O. Carr, Wilmington, Attorney-General Bickett accepting for the state.

SEEK NO SMOKING AT POLLS.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Adoption of the woman suffrage amendment to the Washington constitution last Tuesday is followed by a bill introduced in the city council here prohibiting smoking in polling places at general or special elections.

THE HOME FORUM

ORMOLU AS AN ART

CITING the October Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum, the New York Sun says: In many of the Persian and Indian arts burnished gold has had an important place for a much longer time than it has had in European crafts; in fact, the incentive to the use of gilding in manuscripts, leather book covers, boxes, etc., on porcelain, glass, metal ware, and even in early paintings, may very well have been derived from the study of objects brought from the Orient by the Venetian traders. Its application to leather book covers began, as we know, in the sixteenth century, as a direct result of such traffic, although

By a Competent Teacher

Whatever the result in New Jersey, said "Life" just before Dr. Wilson's election, it is to admire the admirable efforts of Dr. Wilson during the last month in that state. It is long since voters in the East have heard such political talk as he has given the men of New Jersey. Personalities are usually the refuge of political speakers who have nothing better to offer. He has not needed them, but out of the abundance of his equipment and ability he has actually been able to talk to Jersey voters about political principles and policies and methods of government in such a fashion that the voters crowded to hear him and listened greedily and roared for more.

Dr. Wilson instructed the voters and they liked it. That is wonderful—wonderful that he could do it; not wonderful that they liked it, because the voters like to be instructed by a competent teacher.

Plucking Asparagus

"Angelina," said the youthful husband, "as I was passing through the garden, I saw some asparagus ready for cooking. Perhaps you'd like to go and gather the first fruit of the season yourself?"

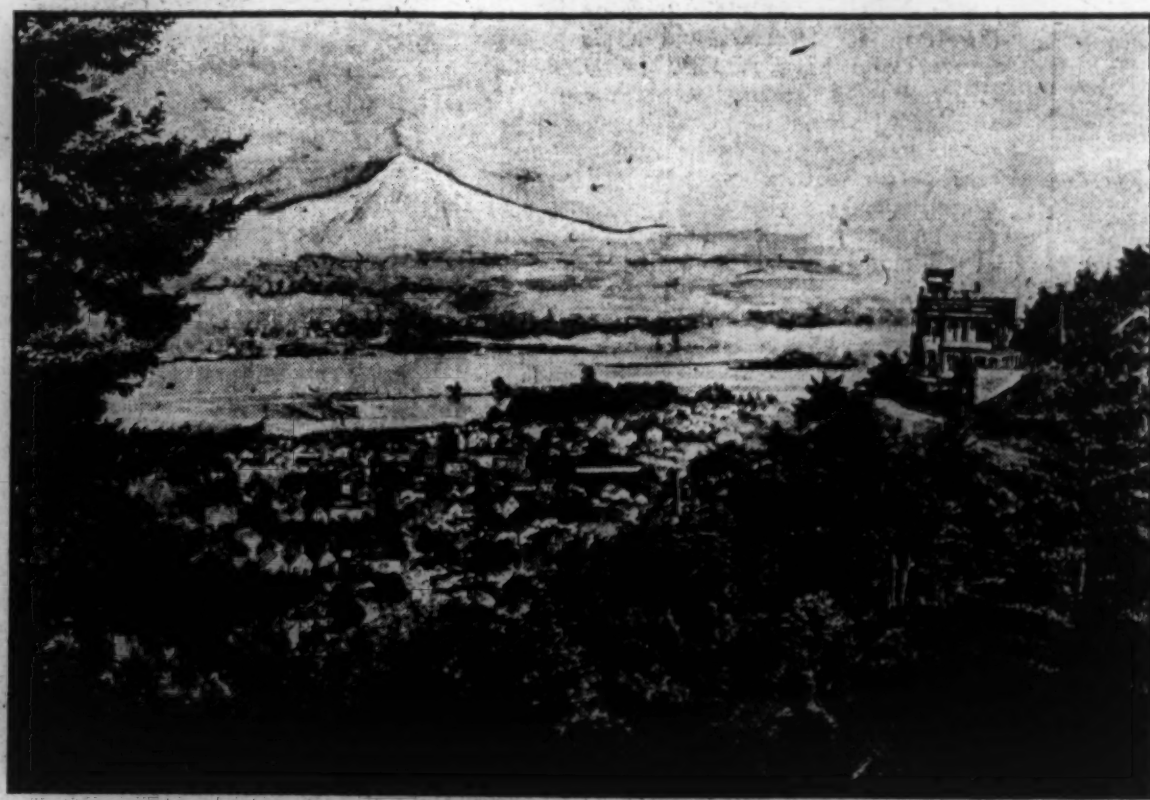
She would love to, but she wasn't expert in horticulture and didn't want to let on. If she went alone, she might commit some egregious blunder.

"I tell you what, Edwin," exclaimed the girl wife, enthusiastically, "we'll go out together. You shall pluck it, and I will hold the ladder!"—Milwaukee Free Press.

the scribes had used their secret processes in producing gilded initials and borders in their psalters and books of hours long before that time. The gilding of the baser metals practically began at the end of the seventeenth century, in answer to the demand for such ornamentation in connection with the furniture created by Boulle, the versatile craftsman who may be said to have invented the style that bears his name and to have initiated the styles of the period.

There are several methods of gilding metals, but the one in general use in the eighteenth century, which was the heyday of this kind of work, was the one described under the expression "or moulu." It consisted of applying an amalgam of powdered gold and mercury to the object and then heating it until the mercury became volatilized, when it was polished. As a glance at the products of this art would show, it was in its origin an outgrowth of the art of the goldsmith; indeed until the fifteenth century the makers of ornaments of gilded metals were included in the guild of the "orfèvres." When the company of gilders established its own rules and chose its patron saint is not, however, known, but it is certain, so Harvard tells us, that they had their autonomy in the seventeenth century. At the end of the eighteenth century the community occupied two streets, the Rue Dauphin and the Rue de la Verrerie and numbered in 1788 some 61 members. The masters of the craft are known by name and in some cases their work may be identified.

SEEN FROM THE HEIGHTS



(Photograph copyrighted by H. A. French, Portland, Ore.)

VIEW OF MT. HOOD, ORE.

Here is a far-away view of Mt. Hood, which reminds one of the evanescent and all up-in-the-air look of the Japanese sketches of their revered mountain, Fujiyama. But here is the blithe American landscape between, and the brave American hemlocks framing the picture. This is the outlook from Portland Heights.

LIVING AND LOVING

THAT Life and Love are inseparable is declared by Christian Science, because these words are both used in the Scriptures and in the Christian Science text-book as synonyms for God—for the one great Mind which is omnipresent and which cares tenderly for all created things. If divine Mind is Life and if divine Mind is Love then God imports both life and love to all His works inasmuch as all creation, Christian Science declares, reflects His divine nature. If Life and Love are one, then living and loving are one; and mortals instructed by Christian Science are learn-

ing that the attempt to live without kindness and good-will is just a distorted belief about life—a belief barren of good fruit and yielding neither peace nor satisfaction.

Students of Christian Science find in their early investigation two definite things about Love. First they discover that "God is universal, eternal, divine, Love, which changeth not, and causeth no evil, disease, nor death" (Science and Health, page 140). And then, comparing earthly things with things spiritual, they learn that the personal attachments of the human mind deal only with human relationships and are not in themselves

alone either spiritual or divine. Even the good human beliefs about affection fall far short of the universality and impartiality of that Love, which blesses everybody and everything. To be a reflection of divine Love thought must be animated by a universal good-will that totally disregards all human distinctions between persons—a good-will that is as ready to help the unlovable as the lovable, and as eager to bless the enemy as to serve the friend. Such loving is truly living because it inspires thought with the desire to make things happier and better for the fellow man; and this is the one legitimate reason for living at all.

Christian Science enlarges the concept of life and its purposes by placing before mortals the ideal of divine Mind reflected and by setting us about the work of reflecting this Mind. The illustration employed by Mrs. Eddy of the reflected object in the mirror shows the fidelity of the reflection to the original object; so man thinking God's thoughts after Him and being moved by all that originates in God is reflecting divine Mind mentally.

Human thoughts do not mingle with this reflection. The spiritually right thinking which Christian Science points out as manifested God-likeness is the clear reflection of divine thought-processes. Human thoughts that involve material beliefs of good and evil are no part of this reflection; they counterfeit it and all too frequently make sorry work of trying themselves to be good.

When once the thinker admits the distinction between the human mind and the divine Mind, and sees how he may choose and hold the thoughts that belong to divine Mind, he is for the first time in a position to love all mankind impartially and correctly. The unaided human mind cannot return love and love alone for the heaped-up malice and injustice it has often to meet; its own habits of resentment and grief and self-

pity will away the most gentle-hearted until some gleam of divine Love redeems the situation. But when the divine thought-processes which know only blessing for every thing that lives enter individual thinking, the human beliefs which do not know how to love impartially begin to disappear and the wonder of an infinite beneficence appears. In the degree that the divine Mind is reflected the holy purposes of universal kindness possess us, and in that degree we learn to live.

Divine Love really manifests itself in an infinite consideration. Learning this we by no means lose any good thing in-

olved in the human affections but we do purify personal attachments of their selfishness, lessen animosities, and enlarge the boundaries of our compassion. So great is this infinite helpfulness that its mercy extends itself to every individual thing, from the dearest friend to the tiniest insect in our path. And in the last analysis this universal benevolence does most for him who is possessed by it. "Love enriches the nature, enlarging, purifying, and elevating it," writes Mrs. Eddy upon page 57 of Science and Health. And the apostle John wrote: "He that loveth not knoweth not God; for God is love."

Gentlemen's Garments of Old

IN great-grandpa's day linen was the only possible underclothing. Poor folk, soldiers and sailors had only one scanty singlet or undershirt of the texture and color of our coarsest huckaback towels. Now a new-fangled undershirt is not near the price of the linen and is warmer, and more wholesome, and a thousand times better, because cheap enough for a daily change. Anything like any sort of clean over-shirts or undershirts used to be a luxury exclusively of the rich, says the New York Press.

When you look at our cravats and low cut collars, think of the great muslin stocks of Jefferson's day until Brummel brought starch and misery, to be succeeded by the whalebone, horsehair and leather horse-collar coat that was the style in Old Hickory's day and time. Old readers remember how cheap manufactured clean cotton shirts drove out those humbugs called dickeys and hypocrites.

In old, dandy days every man had to carry boothooks to pull on tight boots, and bootjacks were in every room. These good boots seldom cost less than \$10.

Some Musical Advice

Where can I learn something about accentuation? In 4-4 time does one really accent the first and third beats unless otherwise indicated? I should think that this would make the playing of almost any composition sound monotonous. So writes a questioner to Joseph Hofmann, who gives in the Ladies Home Journal the following reply:

Never mind the monotony. If accentuation means your playing monotonous what must it sound like without such accentuation? Your teacher probably insists upon strong accentuation to make your playing rhythmic, which is a quality in which, unfortunately, the majority of players are sadly lacking. As long as your pieces are in the stage of study accentuate strongly, and go in this to the very limit of your finger force, never resorting to arm or shoulder force. When the piece is rhythmically well understood, technically well prepared and the proper speed developed, the work is done and your accents will by themselves, under the dictates of your good taste, shrink into their proper musical proportions.

If you want to know what a wonderful book the Bible is, write another. You do not know what the book is until you try to enlarge it, amend it, or even speak in its own tone. Other books have been written in ancient tongues, but this book "was not made by hands."—Joseph Parker

One remembers Uncle Ben Harrison, the village editor, and his soft Sardanapalian horseshair or woolen cloth shoes, shop-made and fine, made out of haircloth like that used for old-fashioned sofas. Uncle Ben always wore and printed what he pleased.

Old-time cobblerstones and mud demanded a thick, clumsy boot, and old Yankee leather was good stuff, all right enough, but it did not agreeably lend itself either to beauty or ease. A paper of 1850 tells of a statesman going to a big ball in velvet breeches, with a scarlet satin coat lining and scarlet bows on his pumps. Men then used to be almost as foolish about clothes as women are now.

The Coming of Love

I have sought Love all my days;
Down the old world's weary ways
I have listened for his footsteps,
I have sung his praise.

I have offered in his name
Life and solitude and fame
On my spirit's secret altar—
But he never came!

Sometimes in the lonely night
I have felt the still delight
Of a presence; but it vanished
With the morning light.

Till I wearied of the quest,
Of the hunger in my breast;
And I whispered to my sad heart:
"Let us be at rest!"

"Love's unsullied mystery
Is not meant for thee and me;
We are too deep-stained with living—
It could never be!"

Then, before I was aware,
Came a breath upon my hair:
While a stillness strange and reverent
Said the waiting air.

And my spirit, strong and sweet—
Rose the long-sought guest to greet;
Rose—then bent to kiss the garment
Round his shining feet! —Elsa Barker.

If thy duty or thy pleasure
Take thee far on life's broad sea,
Love unstinted, without measure,
If thou wilt shall follow thee;
Should the waves of doubt engulf thee
Be not from the truth beguiled,
Love is near and gently whispers,
"Fear not, thou art God's own child."
—M. Adelaide Adair.

"Stork, Stork, Stander"



GLIMPSE OF A ROOF IN DENMARK.

Travelers in Denmark have frequently remarked on the number of storks moving peacefully across the fields, undisturbed by the whistle of the locomotives. Few Danish farmhouses are without their pair of "long legs," as the Danes name their feathery companions. The photograph shows Mr. Stork contemplating the home-coming of his better half.

Find Historic Old Vessel

THE hull of an old vessel, which has every appearance of having been buried in the sand for several centuries, was encountered recently by suction dredge No. 4, working in the sand deposits at Nombre de Dios, in the Panama Canal Zone. The wreck was lying in the middle of the sand zone, about 300 feet distant from the beach line, and at from 18 to 20 feet below the surface of the ground. The dredge unearthed the old hulk for its entire length of about 60 feet, and has now worked past it. The wood of which the ship was built resembles oak and was put together with wooden pins, says the Canal Record.

During the time the dredge has been operating in the vicinity of the wreck,

its suction pipe has drawn in several hundred pounds of iron, some pieces weighing as much as 40 pounds. The cutter of the dredge also encountered a great many pieces of hard mortar, severing, instead of breaking the pieces, when it came in contact with them. The mortar is practically the same as that seen in the ruins of buildings on the isthmus constructed by the early Spaniards, and possesses remarkable adhesive power. Much of it was found set in and around the ship's iron work, including the hollow parts of a series of iron posts. Another find was that of a quantity of old slugs, bullets, etc., which may have belonged to the ship's magazine.

History records that Diego de Nicuesa, who founded the town of Nombre de Dios in 1510, encountered a tempest in his voyage from Santo Domingo to the isthmus, which wrecked some of his ships and separated the others. The latter eventually reached the coast of the isthmus in an unseaworthy condition, but he succeeded in keeping them afloat until he arrived at the site of the present town of Nombre de Dios.

Barye's Art

Comparing the famous Frenchman with the American sculptor, A. Phimister Proctor, Scribner's art critic says: Every student of Barye's work will recall the lesson of composition which he teaches. The ingenuities of design which he would wreak upon a movable little bronze so that one might turn it about and about in the hand, always finding new felicities, were not forgotten by him when he labored on a larger scale. You can walk around one of his heroic statues and your interest in it will not falter. Always he saw his composition as a whole and always, too, as I have noted above, he had at his finger-tips the charm of style. The result is that while he never violates the truths of nature in his art he invariably gives you a fresh and original impression, investing his portrait with the beauty of a work of creative art. Mr. Proctor does not stop abruptly at the portrait, but neither does he greatly heighten its effect in the manner just indicated. His composition is honest and adequate but without compelling individuality or that beautifully rounded constructive quality which makes Barye so beguiling. It is without surprises.

Discretion

"Marquis, is it possible to confide a secret to you?"
"Certainly! I will be silent as can be."
"Well, then, I have absolute need of two thousand francs."
"Do not fear, it is as if I had heard nothing."—Chicago Saturday Times.

True worth is in being not seeming,
In doing each day that goes by
Some little good—not in dreaming
Of great things to do by and by.
—Alice Cary.

REPORTING THE GAME

A NEWSPAPER office on the day of "a big game" is almost as much the field of wrestling, tackling, touching down or up as the gridiron itself. Be it said that there is also a little kicking as in the modern football game. At the telephone booth sits a man with the receiver harnessed to his head. Both hands fly over the keyboard of a typewriter, while hurried ejaculations—shouts rather—pour from his lips as he repeats into the transmitter snatches of what he has heard and written down of the progress of the game. Somebody is on some line, some one has recovered the ball, some one has tackled somebody—so the plays go, and the clattering record runs, while the cries, "Seven yards! all right! Wilson, you say!" go on. Presently a bigger shout "Copy!" rings through the room, and the nearest boy—for two or three are in attendance—seizes the sheet as it is ripped out of the machine and dashes down the long room to the copy readers' desk. The paper is corrected for type blunders, and has other calligraphic signs added in blue pencil, which no outsider could be expected to understand, and then is dropped into the tiny dump-waiter that rattles away up the shaft to the floor above. Here a man stands ready to receive it instantly and to slash his shears through it twice or thrice, and then hand it out to the waiting typesetters. The linotype machines go clatter, clatter, the section is set and the paragraphs of metal lines are fitted together. The big inky roller is swished across the metals, and the proof is rushed to the proofreader's

desk. Back it comes corrected in less than no time and the line or two where blunders be are made over again at the rate of six a minute.

By this time the frantic man at the typewriter below stairs—he is really not frantic at all, but only working just as fast as he can—has shouted "copy" again and yet again, and the flying pages have gone their round like white winged things. Perhaps we hear the recorder calling across to "the desk," "What's last page?" "Eight!" "Eight, all right—Johnson has the ball—you say? Three yards! all right! Recovered by Green. What's that? touchdown for Har-mouth? Dartford scores!" or whatever the all-important news of that instant may be. The telephone wires wax hot, one fancies, and put the glow of the game into the words that flash across them so viewlessly.

And when that page is at last done, or the latest moment to which it is possible to hold the big restive press has come, the flat sheet of type goes down to the stereotypers and next out comes a rounded shape that fits a cylinder. It is slipped in place, the signal is given and over the rods and shafts and cylinders and rollers flow the endless streaming convolutions of white paper, while before one's very eyes are printed and folded every minute one thousand newspapers.

And then the people on the street buy a paper and know how the score stood out at the Stadium just a few minutes ago.

Wild Beets Beaten

Beets were first found growing wild in sandy soils near the sea in Europe and western Asia. The wild beet still found there is regarded by authority as the original type. This wild beet is slender rooted and has a taste so different from the beet we know today, that one must consider the first man who, tasting, thought it possible to develop, had gifts of hope and imagination far beyond ordinary. The beet has been cultivated since 200-300 B. C.—Kennebec Journal.

Evidently Not

"The suffragettes claim to be making immense strides."
"Then they are evidently not wearing the hobble skirt."—Washington Herald.

Science and Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The text book of Christian Science

Mary Baker Eddy

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, November 19, 1910.

The Business Situation

THAT sounder business conditions are prevailing the world over is evidenced by various developments. Greater confidence has been inspired in this country and abroad by the abundant harvests. There is no war cloud of any proportions to disturb the tranquillity of the nations. International commerce is showing remarkable growth. In a word, the fundamental conditions are sound and future prosperity is assured if people make good use of the lessons they have learned. In this country much gratification has been expressed by commercial interests that the foreign trade of the United States for October experienced a record-breaking volume of exports for any single month. This has been due principally to the fact that greater efforts are being made by manufacturing concerns of this country to find markets for their products, in foreign fields. The lower cereal prices also invited greater exports of our grains. What is regarded as highly important in connection with our foreign trade last month was the small increase in imports. It is believed that both individuals and corporations are beginning to practise economy. One of the causes which led to high prices and an abnormal cost of living was the extravagance indulged in by national, state and municipal governments, by commercial institutions and by individuals. That the top notch was reached some weeks ago and that prices are now descending to a normal level is a most gratifying development. Prosperity is certain to follow in the wake of practical economy.

The week has seen some improvement in the iron and steel industry. Additional orders for rails of considerable proportions have been placed, and negotiations are pending for still more. Some of the larger railway systems have ordered equipment and large steel car and locomotive purchases will be made soon. It is taken for granted that the railways will not order any more rails or equipment than are actually needed for the present, but even with this consideration it is estimated that the rail consumption next year will be close to 3,000,000 tons, and probably more. If the freight rate question were settled and the bond market were in better condition it is certain that some large enterprises would be undertaken in the near future by railways and other corporations.

Other industries taken as a whole are showing a healthful growth. Many institutions are reporting the largest gross earnings in their history. Greater efficiency of management which corporations have been forced to adopt because of higher wages and higher prices for materials in some cases has largely increased the net profits. Now that commodity prices are gradually declining the great benefit arising from the practise of economy in all things will begin to find expression in both our national and individual life.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN of Chicago has leased a house in Washington for the winter. Although he has at one time or another occupied public positions, local and national, he has never been partial to politics; and it may be assumed that it is not politics that will bring him to the capital now.

Larger Dry Docks Essential

IN CONNECTION with the interest aroused lately regarding port facilities on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, there is deep significance in the fact that no dry dock in the western hemisphere is sufficiently large to accommodate the big steamships of the present. Calvin Tomkins, commissioner of docks and ferries of New York, is authority for the statement that while that metropolis is the largest port in the world, not only is it unable to provide repair facilities for steamers like the Lusitania, but the city has accommodations inferior to much smaller communities with water frontages.

It has been frequently noted that when the larger steamers require extensive repairs, while on this side of the Atlantic, they have hastened to return to the other side for the purpose of going into dry dock. The cause for this is evident. With the best intentions, the foreign steamship companies could not dock their ships for repairs in American waters. It is learned that New York had in mind the construction of a pretentious dry dock, but that the project has been abandoned. The contemplated dock was to have been 1000 feet in length; the cost about \$4,000,000. Commissioner Tomkins, while naturally favorably disposed where port improvements are a consideration, believes the time inopportune for the expenditure of the money, although he thinks the city should cooperate with private interests in the construction of a large dry dock.

It will probably not be difficult to interest foreign steamship companies in a large dry dock on this side, but it would appear that private interests already dominate the water fronts of the United States to a greater extent than is necessary for the good of all shippers. It is municipal ownership of docks and port facilities abroad that has proved so great a boon to foreign ports of entry. It need hardly be doubted that a city-owned dry dock on the Atlantic coast would be made use of by the Mauretania, for instance, should this ship need repairs at the end of her westbound voyage. Rather than forego the facility entirely, it may be advantageous to have private capital provide docking conveniences. Any coast city may set the country an example worthy of imitation by taking the initiative in a matter where the need is so apparent.

The present large steamers are soon to be outclassed by others, longer and of greater depth. Facilities, as they exist here, will be even less adequate when the new class of vessels enter into commission. There are building at British and German shipyards steamers that will require exceptional docking arrangements. Why could not a port like Boston, for instance, improve its chance, and by the construction of the largest dry dock in America draw to its harbor ships that could be accommodated nowhere else?

The same hesitancy is shown in regard to the dry dock problem that has been evidenced where improved port facilities have been the consideration. Guarantees are wanted that the business will come here. But this policy was never followed by those ports abroad that are now among the great centers of business. They provided up-to-date facilities, and the business came. They sowed, and now they are reaping.

Time to Stop Reckless Waste

THE speech delivered by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts at the annual banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce on Thursday night took on at once the form of a protest and a plea. Like several who have recently preceded him, Representative Tawney of Minnesota and President Taft among them, the speaker protested earnestly against the further continuance of the methods now pursued by Congress in dealing with the improvements of rivers and harbors. A process that has become scandalous could not well escape censure at the hands of a self-respecting member of the body that is responsible for it. The President had given warning that never again would he affix his signature to a rivers and harbors appropriation bill drawn like the last, and for this he had received, as he deserved, the warm commendation of all right-thinking people in and out of Congress. Others had taken time to go into details with regard to the extravagances and even the dishonesty which are becoming more and more evident in the composition of every rivers and harbors appropriation bill. But Senator Lodge presented the matter in a manner that must be productive of greater interest in the subject among business men than has thus far been apparent. The appropriations are made now mainly with the view of getting the measure through. As Senator Lodge said, "the rivers and harbors bill is made to pass." It is a "pork barrel" measure. It obtains votes because it distributes favors. Congressmen vote for the unnecessary projects favored by other congressmen, because other congressmen have votes to trade. The entire system is vicious. It not only means the useless expenditure of millions annually upon worthless projects, but it prevents progress on improvements in rivers and harbors that are essential to the commercial interests of the country.

The truth is, the great business interests of the country would find it profitable to keep a close watch upon the proceedings of Congress. It is because the great business interests of the country have been neglectful of public business that many of the abuses now requiring attention in the interest of business have grown up. And Senator Lodge is perfectly right in making the plea that great business organizations, like the New York and Boston Chambers of Commerce, devote their attention to the subject of bringing reckless extravagance, reckless waste, to a stop. The influence of responsible backing is necessary, for the public at large has been led to believe that the representative who does not "get something for his district" is not doing his duty, whereas he may be the only one in a whole state delegation who sees his duty to the country in the right light. Men who hold out against "pork barrel" measures should receive public approval. The great business organizations of the country can do much toward sustaining those members of Congress who shall break away completely from the present methods of framing general appropriation bills.

MEAT is lower on the hoof than it has been for some time past, and this, at any rate, is a satisfactory beginning.

The Standard Oil Case

THE news of the ruling by Judge John E. McCall in the United States circuit court at Jackson, Tenn., whereby the jury in what is known as the second Indiana case was instructed to return a verdict of not guilty against the Standard Oil Company, will be received, of course, with mixed feelings. There is unmistakably an element in the country which, without knowing anything or caring anything about the merits of the case, might have preferred a decision against the corporation on general principles. While sentiment antagonistic to Standard Oil and other great interests is not so pronounced as it was a year or two ago, there still lingers in the popular mind a very strong conviction that the trusts are somehow answerable to sharp regulation and correction and that the courts should not be overpunctilious in deciding cases against them.

The widespread satisfaction caused by Judge Landis' assessment of a fine of \$29,240,000 against the Standard Oil Company in August, 1907, reflected at that time very clearly the attitude of public opinion against the so-called great combines. However, when the fine was declared illegal by the United States circuit court of appeals, to which the corporation had carried the case, the decision was received, generally, with satisfaction, as showing that even in the face of extreme public prejudice the courts were conscientious and courageous enough to deal out even-handed justice. This decision, it will be recalled, was upheld by the action of Judge Anderson of the United States district court, before whom the second trial of the corporation was begun, in ordering the jury to find the defendant company not guilty on the ground that the government had not proved its contentions.

Judge McCall in the present case also lays the responsibility upon the prosecution, or, which amounts to practically the same thing, holds that the testimony does not sustain the allegations. The details of the ruling may be looked up by those who take a special interest in the matter, but for the general reader the important thing is the position taken by the court with reference to the "rich and powerful defendant." An unjust decision cannot be made righteous simply because it is against a wealthy corporation, or an unpopular or obnoxious one. The great and small, he contends, must stand on an equal footing before the court, and we have these significant words: "When the courts swing away from this rule and those convicted of crime are convicted by other means, the justice of our boasted jurisprudence will soon become a hollow mockery and the judgments of our courts will be held in derision and contempt."

This is true. Only consequences of an evil character can follow the removal of the bandage from the eyes of Justice. Justice for each and all is the great need of the country and the times.

It is estimated that the states of the Australian federation will show a population in the census about to be taken of 4,474,000. This is a gain of about 1,000,000 over the aggregate population reported by New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia in 1901. At that time there was almost exactly one inhabitant to the square mile, and there is still plenty of room for growth.

NEW HAMPSHIRE has not made as great a gain as some of its sister states in population during the last ten years, but it has made tremendous headway as a summer resort.

JUDGING from some of the reports a time may be all wool and a yard wide and yet have its little drawbacks.

A Drainage Canal for Paris

PARIS proposes to do in age what Chicago did in youth. Not so much was known about watersheds and divides and subdivides when Paris was young, although it inherited from Rome, beyond other continental cities, a genius for sewer building. The Chicago river is hardly a Seine, either physically or esthetically; nevertheless, if Chicago had not done what Paris now contemplates doing, Chicago would have been compelled ere this to meet the same conditions, practically, that Paris is now forced to contend against annually.

There is something of a coincidence in the fact that the French minister of public works estimates the cost of a drainage canal for Paris to be \$34,000,000. The first estimate for the Chicago drainage canal was \$30,000,000. The total expenditures of the sanitary district of Chicago, which has jurisdiction of the canal, to the beginning of the present year were \$59,390,159.82, and Chicago still clings to the belief that the undertaking was worth the money.

Paris will have to spend large sums preliminary to the digging of a canal from Aulnay to Epinay. The drainage of the city at present, on both sides of the river, is collected in a great sewer terminating in the Seine at Clichy. The two main sewers on both sides are connected by a siphon which passes under the Seine by a tunnel near the Pont de l'Alma. A sewer of the department in which Paris is situated receives the drainage of the higher districts on the north side and ends at St. Denis. These sewers would doubtless be ample even now were it not for the backflow. The main thing is to give them freedom of outflow. Thus we find Premier Briand and the special inundation committee deciding on Tuesday to "rush the work of deepening the channel between Suresnes and Nogent." Islands and other impediments to a free flow of the Seine will have to be removed.

The great cities of modern times demand the convergence of rivers, or waterways equal in volume to rivers, toward their reservoirs. The natural order of things is thereby reversed. The Chicago river now flows, for drainage purposes out of, instead of into, Lake Michigan. The Seine, of course, must always flow toward the sea. But the entire water system of which Paris is the center must be readjusted in order that the floods now becoming too frequent may be prevented; and a great drainage canal similar to Chicago's seems necessary to this end.

The New British Censorship

THE clever satirical writers of the English press, daily and periodical, will regret that they have triumphed in bringing about a change in the matter of censoring the British drama. This may seem paradoxical, but it is true. Seldom in recent years have the satirists of Merry England had a more convenient subject, or a more fruitful one, than the one-man censor. They have literally revelled in the opportunities he has given them for indulging in irony, sarcasm, burlesque, pasquinade, ridicule. They demanded his elimination in rhyme and blank verse, in long and short meter, and in every known form of English prose. And now he is eliminated and in his place is a commission of censorship, or an advisory board of censorship, which includes five censors, every one of them a master craftsman in his way. These are Sir John Hare, Sir Squire Bancroft, Sir Edward Henry Carson, Prof. Walter Raleigh, and Stanley Owen Buckmaster.

The British satirist will find it a very different matter when he comes to tear five censors instead of one to tatters, so to speak. Five voices raised against or in favor of a British play seem likely to carry a great deal more weight with the British public than one voice possibly could, even if the one voice is a very positive one. When five censors are talking, and all talking at once, and all talking in the same strain, and all saying the same thing, even the British satirist must pay respectful attention.

His only hope now lies in the probability that the five will be as often in disagreement as agreement. Should they develop an aggressive minority party, a progressive or insurgent element, the British satirist may feel that fortune is turning his way again, but until one or more of these things shall occur he cannot, being human, fail to regret that he has succeeded in triumphing in such a manner as to deprive himself of a never-failing topic.

The prospects of Liberia are brighter now than they have been for many years, and the Liberians from all appearances are better prepared than they have ever been to realize on them.

The Schoolhouse Social Center

ALTHOUGH some headway has been made in the matter here and there, mostly in a tentative or experimental way, the cities of the country, as a rule, are still at the threshold of the movement having for its aim the employment of public school buildings, after school hours, as social centers for their respective neighborhoods. Nowhere has the idea of making use of the public schools during the hours when they are idle under the present system received more earnest or more persistent support than in Chicago, and yet years have elapsed since it first seemed to have taken hold of popular fancy and approval.

From the beginning the idea was to make use of the assembly halls in the school buildings for lectures, for the meetings of parental associations, for gatherings in the interest of child welfare, for all useful, educational, uplifting purposes; but it has met with quiet but powerful opposition in ultra conservative circles, and it is only within the last few days that in the city named it has received real encouragement. At the last meeting of the school board it was decided to open eight school buildings as neighborhood social centers.

In this beginning, and in the results to which it will lead, the whole country will be deeply interested, for the problem which it is hoped may be solved by the movement is nation-wide, not local. It is hard to see how anything but good can come of a project that has for its purpose the bringing of people together in neighborly, social contact. It must necessarily arouse and develop thought and action that are now lying dormant. It should give people who are now leading dull lives new interests and create in them new aspirations.

Schoolhouses, properly employed, must certainly be more useful open than closed, even though the opening of them at unusual hours may clash with custom.